Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD 1828. [NUMBER 1996.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale

Seized by Virtue of three writs of *Fieri Facias* at the Suits of, viz.

PRAMJEEVAN ANNOOPDASS,...*Plaintiff.*
vs.
SORABJEE DADY SUNTOCK and DADABHOY MEETABHOY,.....*Defendants.*

BHOWAMBOY widow and Executor of the last Will and Testament of SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT Deceased.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
SORABJEE DADABHOY, and MEETIBHOY widow.....*Defendant.*

PESTONJEE SHAPOORJEE PARUCK,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
SARABJEE DADY SUNTOCK... *Defendant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Saturday next the 7th Inst. at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the premises the undermentioned property of the abovenamed Defendents.

Two Oarts belonging to SORABJEE DADY SUNTOOK and his Mother, DADABHOY MEETIBHOY widow, Situated without the Town walls near Washermans Tank.

6. Large Horse Stables.
1. Large House with Garden, and Well.
1. Ditto Bungalow occupied by AGA SALLAMAN.
1. Small Ditto ditto by MOSSA.
1. House of two apartments, Tenanted by PARSEES.
4. Shops occupied by MARVADEES
6. Small Houses occupied by GENTOOS.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
1st *September* 1828.

લેહેર ખબર *

શા. ખુશવખ્તની . ખુલીદિટ ૨
બી. ઓપરીમ . ફોરટમોથી* .
શરીફજુ વેચાણ* .
ફેલ કહેવા મણીબાઈની . ૩ ડીપ
રી. વાડછે . તે . ઉપરથી . ફેલ કહેલી . શ્રી
વધતા . કબજા . બીમારીએ*
પરાણ જીવણ . ખુબદાશ .
ફરીખાદીનો . કરનાર*
શીરાખજી . દાદીશાનાક . તથા . દાદાભા
ઈમરીમાણેક* ફરીખાદીના . જવાબ . દે
નાર *
જુવાનીબાઈ તે . મરનાર . શેઠ
રશેઠ . બોજુતે . શેઠની . વચેવા . ત
થા . છેલા . વસીયત . નામાની . બજી
ખાતાણ* ફરી . દી . કરનાર*
શીરાખજી . દાદાભાઈ . નથા . તીમુ .
મીઠીબાઈ . ફરીખાદીના . જવાબ . દિનાર .
પેશતનજી . શાપુરજી . પારખ .
ફરીખાદીનો . કરનાર*
શીરાખજી . દાદીશાનાક* ફરીખાદી
નો . જવાબ . દિનાર*
ખબર . ફીરાંથી . બાપીકિમજ . તારી
ખ . ૬ ઠી . બાલતા . મરીનાની . બાવ
તા . શનવારને . દીને . બપોરપછે . ૩ ક
લાકને . બમલે . ઉપર . કહેલા . જવાબ . દે
નારની . ફેલ કહેલી . બરકિબાબત . બંધે
નજ . જાહેરલીલાઉ . કરીને . વેચશે*

૨ વાડી . શીરાખજી . દાદીશનાક . તથા
ફિરથી . બાકી . વીમુવા . દાદાભાઈ .
મીઠીબાઈની* વિાડી . શી . ફીટ
ટબાકિર . બોલી . તલાવની . પાશેક
૧ ઘોડાના . મોટા . નબિલામો*
૧ મોટું . ઘર . વાડી . તથા . કુબા
શકુમા*
૧ મોટો . બંગલો . જેકમી . બા
ગા . શકિમાંન . રહેશતિ*
૧ નાબલો . બંગલો . જેકમી . બો
શા . રહેછેતિ*
૧ ઘર . ફોડડાં . ૨ નુ . જેકને . પાર
શીમોકિ . ભાડે . રાખુછતિ*
૬ કુદાન . જેકમી . મારવાડી . રહે
છતિ *
૬ નાબલા . ઘરો . જેકમો . ફીનકુ . રે
છતિ *
શ્રી . મુબઇના . શરીફ } ફિ . લીગેટ *
ની . આજ્ઞા . તા૦ ૧ } ડીપીઉટી . શરીફ*
સી . સપટેમબર ૧૮૨૮

NOTICE.

DIVINE SERVICE at St. Thomas's Church on Sunday evenings will Commence at SEVEN o'Clock, instead of Eight.

HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

VESTRY ROOM,
1st *September* 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL.
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 4th Instant.

ELEGANT four, six, seven and eight Light Chandeliers, a pair of fifteen Inch Mirrors, double branch Wall Shades, with Drops and pans, an Organ, several articles of Household Furniture &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A NEAT BENGAL BUILT
BAROUCHE
Fainted Green lined with Drab Cloth,
with a set of new
HARNESS.
ALSO A
SHIGRAMPOE
AND A
BUGGY HORSE.

Meadows Street, 3d September 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow the 4th Instant,

PIECE Goods, Glass Ware, English, Claret, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Spirits of Lavender, Laudanum, Tincture of Myrrh, Epsom Salts, Magnesia, and many other articles.

Meadows Street, 3d September 1828.

LITERARY AGENCY.

BOOKS, Maps, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Stationary &c. may be procured from London on favourable terms either through Mr. John Alexander, British Gallery, Calcutta, or by application direct to Mr. John Richardson, Bookseller, No, 91 Royal Exchange London.

For particulars apply either at the GAZETTE or COURIER Printing Offices, where plans may be had gratis.

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY the 3d September

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL
AT THEIR ROOMS.
THE UNDERMENTIONED
GOODS
VIZ.

SHEETING, Long Cloths, Madapolams bleach'd and unbleached; Muslin's Rich Gauze and Bandanna Handkerchefs, Bengal silk Handk. Rich imitation Shawls, Furniture, Chintzes, Russia Leather travellers Cases, and Portfolios, Europe and Coir Rope cut and plain Glass ware, Drawing Pencils Fancy note paper, Sedlitz and Soda Powders, Saddles, Hodgsons Beer in bottle, Bottled Fruits and a variety of other articles.

AND AT NOON,
A Dapple GREY ARAB HORSE and a GREY ARAB HORSE.

Nesbit Lane 3d September 1828.

FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
AT FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.'s

A very Superior pair of double barrelled PISTOLS, by *Mortimer*—price Rs. 350.

AND
A variety of GUNS, PISTOLS &c. by the most approved MAKERS, new and second hand,
AT MODERATE PRICES
Nesbit Lane, 3d September 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MR. ARCHIBALD INGLIS.

THE undermentioned WINES &c. consigned by the respectable House of Messrs BALGUERIE and Co. of BORDEAUX and recently landed from the Ship *Bordelais* direct from that Port, Viz.

Gruaud La-Rose Claret of very superior quality from the Estate of Messrs. BALGUERIE and Co. and highly approved of at Calcutta, to be sold in quantities of not less than 3 Cases, of one dozen each at Rs. 30 per Doz.		
Medoc Claret of high flavor.....ditto..	„	18 per ditto.
Vin de Grave ditto..	„	15 per ditto.
White Sparkling Champagne.....ditto..	„	35 per ditto.
Claret in Hhds....	„	90 per Hhd.
Cognac Brandy, in casks of about 60 Gallons,	„	3 per Gall.

Bombay, 3d September 1828.

TO BE SOLD

A HANDSOME English built BUGGY, nearly new, complete with an entire new set of HARNESS: and a powerful stylish HORSE.—PRICE 1200 Rs. CASH. Apply to JEHANJEER, NASSERWANJEE opposite Government House

Bombay, 3d September 1882.

FOR SALE

A NEAT English built DENNET and HARNESS complete, *recently Imported.*

PRICE 1100 RUPEES.

TO BE SEEN AT No. 14.
MEADOWS SRTEET.

Bombay, 3d September 1828.

—Advertisement.

CAPTAIN LAPORTE will commence selling on Monday next the 1st proximo, in that House fronting the Green, lately occupied as a French Shop the following Articles just landed from the Ship BORDELAIS, direct from BORDEAUX. viz.

French Claret of various kinds, in dozen cases.—ditto in cask,—English Claret, Sauterne in dozen cases,—Vin de Grave ditto, and in half casks,—Champaingne in dozen cases, and in two dozen baskets,—very old Cognac Brandy in dozen cases, Curaco Licqueurs in ditto,—Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,—Confectionary,—Burgundy, in dozen cases,—Syrups,—Brandy Fruits,—French Millinery,—Perfumery,—Toys for Children,—Iris and Hair Powder,—English Books,—Card,—Guns,—Lead Shot,—Looking Glasses,—Musical Boxes,—Piano and Harp Strings,—New Music,—Garden Seeds,—Ink,—Chrystall Ware—&c. &c.

Bombay 3d September 1828.

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF SAINT HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St, Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time on that Island, for the benefit of their Health, or otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN'S, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. Eyre an old Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

Mr. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the interests *of all*, who, may honor *him* with their confidence.

6th August 1828.

FOR SALE.

A FINE English BUGGY HORSE, belonging to Captain INNES, of the *H. C. Ship Abercrombie Robinson.*

Also, a quantity of Fresh Pink and White CHAMPAIGN, in Boxes of 1 dozen each, and Baskets of 2 dozen each, at 30 Rupees per dozen: if a large quantity is taken, can be had at a reduced price.

Apply to JAHANGEIR and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, at their Office on the Green.

Bombay, 3d September 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett	Rs.	"	2 "
Powers of Attorney, each	"	"	2 "
Interest Bonds, do.	"	"	2 "
Respondentia Bonds do.	"	1	" "
Policies of Insurance do.	"	1	" "
Bills of Lading per set	"	"	2 "
Price Currents each	"	"	2 "

For Freight or Passage
TO CALCUTTA.
THE SHIP
FRANCIS WARDEN.
WM. WEBSTER,
COMMANDER

WILL sail for the above Port in 8 or 10 days.—Apply to Captain WEBSTER or to SHAIK DEY BIN OWEN, Near the Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 3d September 1828.

For Freight or Passage
TO
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA
THE SHIP
PALAMBAM.
OF 400 TONS
D. NASH.
COMMANDER
WILL positively Sail for the above Ports on the 15th Instant.
Apply to the COMMANDER on board or at the Office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.
Bombay, 3d September 1828.

For Freight or Passage,
TO
LONDON
AND THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP
LADY RAFFLES, A. I.
BURTHEN 650 TONS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
COMMANDER.

CARRIES an experienced Surgeon and will positively be Dispatched in all September.
Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be had.
Bombay, 3d September 1828.

For Freight and
PASSENGERS,
TO LIVERPOOL
THE SHIP
MARY
OF 360 TONS
Henry B. Guy,
COMMANDER
HAS comfortable accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will sail towards the end of the month.—Apply to Captain GUY on board, or at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 3d September 1828.

For Passengers
TO LONDON
THE NEW BRITISH BUILT SHIP
EDWARD LOLME.
BURTHEN 400 TONS
W. FREEMAN, H C. S.
COMMANDER.
EXPECTED this month and will have an early dispatch.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.
Bombay, 3d September 1828.

For Freight or Passage
TO
LONDON
THE
TRIUMPH,
OF 600 TONS
Capt. T. Green,
IS expected here in all this month, and will sail for London, on the 5th December.
APPLY TO Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.
Bombay 3d September 1828.

For Freight or Passage,
TO LONDON
THE SHIP
SURRY,
OF 500 TONS
Capt. Charles Kemp
TO SAIL IN OCTOBER.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage Apply to Capt. KEMP or to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.
Bombay, 3d September 1828.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON
THE FINE NEW SHIP
ARCTURUS A. I.
JAMES BAILLIE
COMMANDER.
THIS Ship is well fitted for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, will be despatched in all this month.
Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS where Plans of her accommodations may be seen.
Bombay, 3d September. 1828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST AUGUST 1828.

No 228 of 1828.—The undermentioned Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ships Chatham and Hibberts on the 12th and 14th instant, and produced the prescribed Certificates of their appointment to this Establishment, are admitted into the service accordingly, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

753 Mr. George Hancock.—Arrived by the Ship Hibberts on the 14th August 1828.

780 Mr. Charles Robert Whitecock,—Arrived by the ship Chatham on the 12th August 1828.

No. 229 of 1828—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Trumpet Major be added to the Establishment of the Horse Artillery, and borne on the strength of the Non Commissioned effective Staff.

The Staff pay of Trumpet Major is fixed at rupees 14 per month.

Bombay Castle 23rd August 1828.

No. 230 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the duties of Secretary to Government in the Military Department, be executed by Mr. Secretary Bax, during the absence of the Chief Secretary from the Presidency, or until further orders.

No. 231 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Lock Hospital at Dapoole be abolished from the 1st Proximo.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1828.

No. of 1828.—Cornet H. B. C. Roberts, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No 233 of 1828.—Lieutenant Col. E. H. Bellasis, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to resign the appointment of Commissary General, and allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors the services of Lieutenant Colonel Bellasis during a period of twenty eight years of uninterrupted residence in India.

Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, of the 25th Regt. N. I. is appointed Commissary General from the 1st Proximo, vice Bellasis.

By Order of the Hon'ble, the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Secretary. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Augt. 29th Lieut. J. Pinchard, Madras Artillery.
Lieut. Benym. Shee, M. N. I.
Captain. D. Capon, 2d Gr. Regt.
Asst. Surgeon P. Stuart,
DEPARTURES.—Augt. 27th Lieut. Davidson, 27th Regt N. I.
Lieut. Greene, H. M. 6th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST, 28th—Ship Frances Warden, Wm. Webster Master, from Bushire and Muscat Left Bushire April 3d Touched at Muscat.

Do. Ship Arcturus (Free Trader) James Baillee, Master from Calcutta 5th June Left the Sand Head, 18th June, Touched at no intermediate Port.

31st, Persian Ship Munsoory, Abdol Nabee Nacqudah from Bushire and Muscat 15th July and Muscat 18th August.

Sept. 1st Brig Pomona (Free Trader) Robert Highat Master from Liverpool, Left 3d May, Spoke Ship Capt. Cook off Mauritius.

2d Ship Capt. Cook (Free Trader) Geo. Willis Master from London, Portsmouth April 28th, Cape of Good Hope 15th July.

Passengers per Ship Munsoory.—Lieut. B. Shee 47th M. N. I.

Per Ship Captain Cook.—Mrs. Rankey Smith, Mrs. A. Sinclair, Miss E. Sinclair, P. Stewart Asst. Surgn. Cadets :—Henry Pready, G T. Fenwick, Arnold H. P. Mathews, P. W. Clark and John Jacob, N. E. Pall, Pitot Service, J. S. Grieve, Marine, 4 Lascars; G. Winn Cadet died 6th July.

DEPARTURES.

AUGT. 26th.—Ship Duncan Gibb (Free Trader) Alex Hume Master, to Ceylon, Isle of France, Cape of Good Hope and Britain.

30th, Ship Alia Felix, James Honner Master, to Madras and Bengal.

31st, Ship Gollovedian (Free Trader) John Martin Master, to Mouritius.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Ceres for London; Thorn for London; Egyptian for London; Lady Raffles, for London; Sovereign for Liverpool; Palambam for Calcutta; Clyde for Calcutta; Himamsbaw, for Calcutta; Samdany, for Malay Coast; Oscar for Persian Gulph; and Futtayeslam, for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Harlequin, Egyptian, Lady Raffles, Thorn, Sovereign, Alcyone, Clyde, Chatham, Palambam, Hibberts, Margaret Johnson, Surry, Ceres, Mary, and Pomona.

COUNTRY SHIP.—Oscar, Samdany, Carron, Francis Warden, Aretwza and Hashmy.

ARAB.—Wootmary, Futayeslam, Futtaymary, Hemamhaw, and Monsory.

FRENCH.—Bordelais.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Benares, Fly, and Euphrates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th August, Charlotte the Wife of W. Linguard of a Son.

At Rutnagherry on the 21st inst. the Lady of George Lettson Elliot Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.

DEATHS.

At Kirkee, on the 26th July, Lieut. G. K. E. Johnstone, Adjutant of the 3d Regt. Light Cavy. deeply and deservedly lamented.

At the Residency Nagpore, on Wednesday the 13th August, Susan the wife of John Wylie Esq. M. D Residency Surgeon.

At Poona, on the 22d August William Hay, eldest son of Major W. H. Sykes, Statistical Reporter to Government, aged one year and nine months.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR

Feeling myself inadequate to the task you have imposed upon me in the concluding part of your critique on the performance of the 25th of August last, that I would take up the Subject and offer reasons for the unwillingness of this Society to give encouragement to the praiseworthy efforts of our Amateurs, I had made up my mind to leave that to some one more able, and better calculated to account for it, until I read the shameful attack which your cotemporary of the Courier made upon the performance of that evening. His usual strain of vulgarity was conspicuous, "benches as bare as ... chers" "a little make p... ter and the firing of two ... and differing as I do with him in ... rigmarole with which he comm... "the march of morality. *or* W... *or* growing love of early hours, ... *His* retirement from the stage w... dered play going "out of t... been induced to say a fe... the subject. In a society ... constituted as this, unless some ... in rank and in public esteem ... efforts of our Amateurs, I fear ... pect, but little encouragemen... there is not wanting such chara... bay. I could name many, many ... ence sufficient to lead the strea... tiful and rational amusement. Le... then, leave to persons such as ... lection of a Play occasionally, ... tisfied that they will be amply r... cause there is which tends much ... away; all those persons wh... as it were incorporated with ... of our Theatre have retired, ... retirement all interest in that ... gave so much delight, when ... young and the mind unoccu... world and its ways" has ceased ... tre is annually under the contr... ters of whom the Society kn... new performers of whom they ... were some of the *old Hands* to ... and form a Committee of m... under their direction superi... appropriate pieces, giving to ... character which they may consider ... fitted for, numbers of Amateurs, I am assured, would come forward who now hold back, and our elegant little Theatre would again be graced with all the beauty of our Island. Waving plumes and lovely faces would give life and encouragement to the Amateurs, and your Courier friend would be enabled to edify us with another of his elegant and favorite tropes namely that on such and and such a night, we had a *Bumper*. Incalculable is the injury *He* does, the Theatre, and I cannot for the soul of me devine the cause, Many, whose very names being enrolled in the Bill of a nights performance, would bring crowded houses, are prevented from coming forward by this merciless would be critic. Who is there, let me ask, who in ret... for his kind efforts to amuse, ... to submit himself to being held up in ... a public Journal a jest for every ... to laugh at? Read what he says of t... I understand after much ... took the character of M... judge for yourself of the ... kind meaning it carries wi... for myself and all those ... that have seen that Gentle... never looked better, so far ... deminishing, if we ma... night's performance it e... ceeding representation. ... knows, having often at... own quotation)

"In peaceful petticoats ou...

how difficult it is to obta... dertake Female Characte... more difficult to get the... Is it then kind! does it ... for the prosperity of our ... can to prevent those perse... ing their aid by his invi... rous remarks. He I und... the stage, altho his strug... there were once, many ... he seems pretty confiden... that he has, notwithstand... in the Manager's box, t... the green room, a good ... glasses of Beer all of ... ridicule and abuse—and the expression of utter contempt for those whom the night previous he perhaps had lauded to the skies.

SPECTATOR.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY IN AUGUST 1828.

			Chowpatty. Rain. In.	Chowpatty. Rain. Dec.	Bycullah. Rain. In.	Bycullah. Rain. Dec.	Colabah. Rain. In.	Colabah. Rain. Dec.
Aug	(	1	....	40	.....	16	....	20
		2	....	26	.....	58	....	86
		3	....	37	....	45	....	58
		4	...	06	....	11	....	27
		5	....	13	....	12	....	10
		6	....	20	....	33	....	40
		7	....	20	....	25	....	08
		8	....	23	....	20	....	61
		9	1	57	1	64	1	30
	●	10	2	80	2	31	2	02
							2	42

1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	66	89
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	66	68
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	64	30
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	89	63
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	57	42
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	29	82
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	62	56
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	53	12
1827	49	15	10	29	10	51	69	95
1828	23	53	52	75	17	22	93	50

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ERRATA.

In our Leading Article of last week, for "Eloquence of mind" read "Elegance of mind" and for "Possession" read Possessor."

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 105 a 106
Madras, at 30 days sight, a 99

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars — 100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns — 100 per 209 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London....Per Ton
China.....Per Candy, } Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3D SEPTEMBER 1828.

We have two Arrivals from England to announce this week, the "Brig POMONA" from Liverpool 3rd of May, and the Ship "CAPTAIN COOK" from Portsmouth the 28th of April.

We have been fortunate enough to procure Liverpool paper of the 3rd May, from which we have gleaned every thing that appears to us worthy of notice.

The prevalent opinion in England appears now to be, that there is scarcely any longer even a question of a general war in Europe, as a mutual good understanding and a community of desire and purpose exist among the European powers in regard to TURKEY; it is even rumoured that RUSSIA herself has somewhat softened her language, and moderated her demands upon the PORTE, and this in consequence of Representations on the part of Great Britain made to the Court of ST. PETERSBERG, in a tone of English Seriousness which is apt to rise to the pitch of menace. Still however warlike preparations continue to be made, as may be gathered from perusing the following Letter from Jassy, of 7th April, which states, that for some time all the Regiments composing the Russian Army of BESSARABIA, had been passed in review on the left Bank of the Pruth, as a preparatory step to the passage of that River. It was expected by that army that the EMPEROR NICHOLAS would arrive on the 3rd of the present month, and that he would be preceded by the GRAND DUKE MICHAEL. On the other hand, ADRIANOPLE was filled with Turkish Officers of all ranks, and the troops collected in the environs of that City began to present an imposing appearance.

The Chiefs, however, had much difficulty in preserving order and a good understanding among them. The Asiatic irregulars despised the Soldiers disciplined in the European manner, and openly insulted them, so that Conflicts had occured, which had only been repressed by several severe examples, to keep the Asiatics in awe. THE DIVAN had sent pressing despatches to the PACHA of Egypt for aid, and had ordered the fortresses in SERVIA to be occupied by Ottoman troops in Conjunction with the Servians.

It is stated that the BRITISH CONSUL at ALEXANDRIA had announced his intention of quitting Egypt, by order of his Government.

It appears that some difficulties yet obstruct such a Settlement of Claims and accommodation of interests betwixt FRANCE and SPAIN as would allow the total evacuation of the, latter by the Troops of the Former.

The Corporation and test acts Appeal Bill has passed the House of Lords, after having encountered a vigorous opposition on the part of Lord ELDON and a few other noble Members of that house. Those Acts, therefore may now be considered as abolished.

In the House of Commons on Monday the 28th April, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT postponed the motion on the Catholic question to Thursday, the 8th May.

The Eighth Number (which we imagine must be the last) of that astonishing production farcically called the "Literary Repository" was issued from the Courier Press on Saturday last to the great disgrace of the *recherché* Editor and his staunch supporter OUTIS. It contains not a single line of original matter, nor even a facetious note from the Editor—but is made up principally by Selections from Mr. Buckingham's Athenæum, which we are kindly told in the Courier "may be considered very fair samples of the general character of the original papers contained in that publication;" it would be more advisable and to the purpose, if the Editor would give us some clew by which we could be enabled to form an opinion of the *original* papers that appear in his own Literary publication. The public are sufficiently enabled to judge for themselves (from the immense circulation Mr. Buckingham's Works have in India) of their general character but they are yet to learn the character (if they have any) of his own. A lame and unmeaning apology for the want of original matter also appears in the Courier, as if that mighty Journal acted the part of "Cats-paw" for the "Literary Repository"—, thus it runs "Of original papers we lament to say, there is a great dearth at present; but we are the less disposed to be querulous on this head when we observe that even the Calcutta Literary Gazette can only now and then produce an aboriginal Composition," the latter part of this sentence we deny in toto, and proves most clearly one of two things, either that the Editor of the Courier has not seen the last numbers of the work, or that he purposely mistates the fact. In our last Gazette we gave an original article from the very work—and the number from which we made the selection, contained no less than Five original Articles, with also several pieces of original poetry. We have in this day's paper extracted two original papers from another number which we received on Saturday, both the productions of Miss EMMA ROBERTS—a lady, whose Literary acquirements will throw a lustre on any publication she may favor with the aid of her Pen; the greater part of this Number is occupied with original matter, and all of the most interesting description.

MADRAS.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, August 20, 1828.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs...28½ *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2½ *Discoun*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rus ½ *Discount.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 15th,—Brig Pallas, P. Falconer, from Pondicherry 13th August.
— Do. —Brig Macauley. J. Aiken, from Monlinein, 15th July.
— 17th, —Ship Ganges, R. Lloyd, from London 21st April.
— Do. —Schooner Moothen Buxsoo, C. Roadert, from Colombo 31st July and Pondicherry 16th Aug.
— 19th, —Ship Boyne, W. L. Pope, from London 15th and Portsmouth 20th April.
— Do. —Ship Edward, G. Aldridge, from Isle of France 18th July.
— Do. —Brig Highland Chief, C. Tabor, from West Coast Sumatra 28th July, and Pondicherry 18th August.
— Do. —Ship Indian Oak, J. Reid. from Rangoon 24th July,
— 20th, —Brig Hope, J. H. Dennison, from Padang 28th July,
— Do —Bark Royal Charlotte, R. Dudman, from Manilla, 20th May and Pinang 30th July.

Passengers per Ship Boyne, for Madras.—Mrs. Harwood, Miss Currie, Miss M. Currie, Captain Gill, Surgeon Currie, Lieutenant Harwood, Lieut. Gordon, Lieutenant Sewell; Messrs Gibb and Eaton, Assistant Surgeons; Reverend John Smith, Missionary and Lady; Mr. Yates, Cadet; Master Currie, Mr. Golding.

For Calcutta,—Mrs. Cumberland, Miss Row, Lieutenant Colonel Hay, Messrs. Fullerton and Cumberland, Assistant Surgeons; James Church, Esq.; Reverend J. Adam, Missionary; Messrs Biddulph, Loveday, M'Leod Erskine, Lowrey and Gibb, Cadets.

Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Bessacre, Miss Wolf, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Bessacre and Mr. Baker.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 13th,—Brig Henriette, Destangue, for Penang and Singapore.
— Do. —Bark Malvina, J. M'Dermott, for Masulipatam and Coringa.
— 15th, —Ship Angerona, Charles Redknap, for Calcutta.
— 16th, —H. C. Ship Macqueen. James Walker, for Penang, Singapore and China.
— 17th, —H. C. Lord Lowther, Charles Steward. for Penang, Singapore and China.
— 18th, —Ship Asia, T. F. Stead, for Calcutta.
— 19th, —Ship Edward, G. Aldridge. for Calcutta
— Do. —Brig Pallas, P. Falconer, for Northern Ports.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
Ship Indiana, Capt. James Webster.
Ship Madras, Captain Charles Beach.
Ship Ganges, Captain R. Lloyd.
Ship Boyne, Captain W. L. Pope.
Ship Caroline, Captain J Correya.
Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid.
Ship L'Achille, Captain Seignac.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson
Brig Macauley, Captain J. Aiken.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain C. Tabor.
Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennison.
Brig Jean Pierre, Capt. J. Foncault.
Schooner Mootheen Buxsen, Captain C. Roadert.
Bark Royal Charlotte, Captain R. Dudman.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 12th Instant, at Bangalore, the Lady of Ensign Hughes, 39th Regt. N. I, of a Daughter.
At Bangalore, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Dr. Ricks, 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, of a Son.
On the 19th Instant, the Lady of Willam Ashton Esq. of a Son.
At Masulipatam, on the morning of the 11th Instant, the Lady of Major Cooke, 38th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Coimbatore, on the 9th Instant, Selby Mars, Son of J. Morton, Esq. aged 3 years and 3 months.
At Cuddalore, on the afternoon of the 6th Instant, Captain Andrew Hendrie, 7th Regt, N. I.
At Madura, on the 6th Instant, Rous Peter, Esq.
On the 9th August, at Dimhutty. on the Neilgherries, the Wife of the Rev. F. Spring, M. A. Chaplain, aged 32 years
On the 14th Instant, the Infant Daughter of Captain Marjoribanks.
In Camp at Jaulnah, on Wednesday the 23d July. of Cholera, Andrew James Noble, only Son of Captain Andrew Fraser, 45th Regt. N. I. aged 3 years.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *August*, 19 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint C. E. Macdonald, Esq. to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.—*Govt. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Aug. 9th 1828.	SELL.
25	8 Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
At Par	0 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	1 0
0 6 Prem	New ditto Prem.....	0 2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R...	1 11

RATES OF EXCHANE,

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 20
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.....		98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 92 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL, 8th—Brig Emulous, J. Wellbank, from Mauritius 7th June and Madras 29th July.
August 9th,—Ship Minstrell, Charles Arkoll, from London 20th March, Cape of Good Hope 11th June, and Madras
— 1st August —French Brig Eleanore, Lafitte, from Bourbon 9th July.
Augt. 10th,—Ship Providence, Robert Ford, from London 2d March and Madras 1st August.
Passengers per Ship Minstrell, from London.—Messrs. Guthrie, Frazer, Wyllie, Ross, Charter, and Davidson. Cadets.
From the Cape of Good Hope:—Major Rian, H. M, Service.

DEPARTURES.

August 6th,—Ship Mary, J. Bamber for London
The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Saugor; viz.
August 7th.—*Packet* and *Iris.*
August 8th.—Bombay Merchant and Arethusa.
Passenger per Ship Bombay Merchant D. Ovenstone commander For Rangoon and Amherst Town:—Ensigns Campbell and Darby. of H. M. 45th Regiment
Per Ship Jane. L. W. Moncrief, commander. For China:—Mr Mackey.
Per Ship Reliance, C. D. Hays commander. For the Mauritius and N. S. Wales.—Mrs. Buckland; Lieutenant and Mrs. Rotton; Lieutenants Beatson and Cookney; Mr. Pierce, H. C. Marine; Mr. Jackson; and a Soldier of the 48th Regiment.
Per H. C. Ship Reliance, C, S. Timins commandter For Penang and China:—Mrs. Allan and child; Colonel and Mrs. Briant; Dr. and Mrs. Wardlow.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Mrs. Caroline Keymer. Wife of Mr. James Keymer, Master Pilot of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.
At Calcuttta, on Thursday morning, the 7th Augt. the Lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Daughter, which died shortly after its Birth
At Calcutta on the 9th August, the Lady of Captain C. Cawles, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta on the 9th August, at the house of N. Alexander, Esq. the Lady of John Stanley Clarke, Esq. Civil Service of a Son.
At Garden Reach, on Sunday the 10th August, Lady Ryan, of a still-born child.
At Chinsurah; on Wednesday morning the 6th August, Mrs. M. Z. Shircore. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. Robert Maycock, Assistant Apothecary. to Miss Jane Stanton.
At Calcutta. on the 5th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Hendersons, Mr. William Wood, Treasury, to Miss Emmeline Clayton.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 6th August, George Canning, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton, aged 6 months.
At Calcutta, on the 7th August, Christiana Charitty, the youngest Daughter of Mr. A. E. Cameron.
At Calcutta, on the 7th August Master John Armstrong Currie, Son of Captain J. A. Currie, aged 1 year.
At Calcutta, on Sunday the 10th August Mr. J. D'silva, Assistant in the Board of Trade, aged 55 years.
At Chowringhee, on the night of Wednesday, the 6th August the youngest Son of W Linton, Esq aged 7 months.

SECOND.

Calcutta Lottery

1828.

Ninth Day's Drawing, August. 5.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3984 1642 1779 2732 2705 Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 3158 Prize of 2000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos, 4443 2299 3752 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1007 2984 3121 3622 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Tenth and last Day's Drawing August. 7,

PRIZES.

No. 2694 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3743 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3591 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1657 Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3862 138 3384 3983 Prize of 2000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1515 3759 2181 3371 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 325 3045 3277 4891 1543 3410 93 2546 2892 1370 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Asiatic Selections.

THE RESQUE: A TALE OF CHIVALRY.

By Miss Emma Roberts.

"King Stephen was a worthy peer."

The hall was lofty, sculptured round with armorial devices, and hung with gaily embroidered banners, which waved in the wind streaming from the crannies in windows which had suffered some dilapidatian from the hand of time. Minstrel harps rang throughout the wide apartment, and at a board well covered with smoking viands—haunches of the red deer, bustards, cranes, quarters of mutton, pasties, the grinning heads of wild boars,—and flanked with flaggons of wine and tankards of foaming ale, sate King Stephen, surrounded by the flower of the Norman nobles, whose voices had placed him on the English throne. In the midst of the feast, the jovial glee of the wassailers was interrupted by the entrance of a page who, forcing his way through the yeomen and lacqueys crowding at the door, flew with breathless haste to the feet of the king, and falling down on his knees, in faltering accents delivered the message with which he had been intrusted. "Up gallants," exclaimed the martial monarch, "don your harness and ride as lightly as you may to the relief of the Countess of Clare, she lies in peril of her life and honour, beleaguered by a rabble of unnurtured Welch savages, who lacking respect for beauty, have directed their arms against a woman. Swollen with vain pride at their late victory, (fiend harry the coward loons who fled before them,) they have sworn to make this noble lady serve them barefoot in their camp. By St. Dennis and my good sword, were I not hampered by this pestilent invasion of the Scots, I would desire no better pastime than to drive the ill-conditioned serfs howling from the walls. Say, who amongst you will undertake the enterprise?—What, all silent? are ye knights? are ye men? do I reign over christian warriors & valiant captains who have sworn to protect beauty in distress; or are ye like the graceless dogs of Mahomed, insensible to female honour?" "My ranks are wonderous scant," returned Milo Fitzwalter, "I may not reckon twenty men-at arms in the whole train, and varlets have I none; but it boots not to number spears when danger presses; so to horse and away. Beshrew me, were it the termagant Queen Maude herself, I'd do my best to rescue her in this extremity." "Thou art a true knight, Fitzwalter," replied the king, "and wilt prosper: the Saint's benizon be with thee, for thou must speed on this errand with such tall men as thou canst muster of thine own proper followers: the Scots whom the devil confound 'leave me too much work, to spare a single lance from mine own array. We will drink to thy success, and to the health of the fair Countess, in a flask of the right Bourdeaux and tell the lady that thy monarch grudges thee this glorious deed; for by my Halidom, and thou winnest her unscatched from the hands of these Welch churls, thou wilt merit a niche beside the most renowned of Charlemagne's paladins." Fitzwalter made no answer, but he armed in haste, and leaping into his saddle, gave the spur to his gallant steed, and followed by his esquires and men at arms rested not either night or day, until he reached the marches of Wales. The lions of England still proudly flying over the castle walls, assured him that the Countess had been enabled to hold out against the savage horde who surrounded it on all sides. The besiegers set up a furious yell as the knight and his party approached their encampment. Half naked their eyes glaring wildly from beneath a mass of yellow hair, and scantily armed with the rudest species of offensive and defensive weapons, their numbers alone made them terrible; and had the Castle been manned and victualled, it might have long defied their utmost strenght. Drawing their falchions, the knight and his party keeping closely together, and thus forming an impenetrable wedge, cut their desperate path through the fierce swarm of opposing foes, who like incarnate demons rushed to the onslaught, fell in heaps before the biting steel of these experienced soldiers. Pressing forward with unyielding bravery Fitzwalter won the castle walls; whence with the assistance of such frail aid as the living spectres on the battlements could give, he beat back the Welch host, and in another quarter of an hour, having dispersed the enemy with frightful loss, gained free entrance to the castle. Feeble was the shout of triumph which welcomed Fitzwalter and his brave companions, the corses of the unburied dead lay strewed upon the pavement the heroic countess and her attendant damsels, clad in the armour of the slain, weakened by famine, and hopeless of succour, yet still striving to deceive the besiegers by the display of living warriors, by this stratagem retarded the assault which they could not repel. Fitzwalter took advantage of the darkness of the night, and the panic of the Welchmen, to withdraw from a fortress which was destitute of all the implements of war: and with the rescued ladies mounted behind them, the brave band returned to the court of King Stephen! and the charms of the fair one, and the valour of her chivalric defender, formed the theme of the minstrel in every knightly hall and lady's bower throughout Christendom.

STANZAS.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

Land of Romance!
Fair and jocund France!
From thy green meads, and from thy sunny rills,
Thy laughing plains, and from thy vine clad hills
Thy dark eyed maids advance,
And while the pipe its gentle music trills
They wreath the graceful dance.

Land of Romance!
Fair and fertile France!
When music's voice o'er hill and dell and plain,
Had ceased the minstrel harp, the vocal strain,
Waked from their long trance—
The troubadour' soft lay revived again,
By thy bright wave Durance!

Land of the brave and free!
Imperial Germany!
By thy grape clustered rocks, thy lofty towers,
Thy fair broad rivers and thy princely bowers
The warrior's minstrelsy
Resounds—and mid the fairest sweetest flowers.
Up springs the laurel tree.

Land of the brave and free!
Imperial Germany!
Deep in the bosom of thy dark pine woods,
Thy mountain mines, and o'er thy angry floods,
Wild as the revelry
Of Winds and waves, dwell the unhallowed brood
Of dreaming phantasy.

Land of melody!
Tuneful Italy!
To thy enchanting balmy vales belong.
The spirit and the soul of melting song,
They breath, they dwell with thee—
Floating thy bowery myrtle groves among,
Echoes of long past poesy.

Land of melody!
Tuneful Italy
Each ruined palace and each classic shrine,
Filled with Man's works yet more than half divine.
Swells the rapt heart with extasy.
The sculptor's work, the painter's bold design
Were both inspired by thee.

Fancy's bright domain!
Chivalric Spain!
Thy broad sierras, and thy olive glades,
Thy fierce and martial train—
Thy midnight masquings, and thy falchion blades
Bring Knighthood's days again

Fancy's bright domain!
Chivalric Spain!
From thy last words, the wanderer hears afar,
The tinkling of the fond and wild guitar,
And lovers to the moon complain
But at the first shrill trump of war,
Each breaks his silken chain.

Calcutta Literary Gazette.

Marriage.—In looking over the Reverend Dr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour in France, a book remarkable for the beauty of the engravings it contains, and the profound learning of the author, we have been much amused with a formulary for young ladies, or instructions of universal application to unmarried maidens. Allowance must be given for a more simple state of manners, than that which prevails at present in the higher orders of society. But they seem to manage these things very oddly in France, as Dr. Dibdin has very clearly testified, and as will be presently seen. The author gives an account of the Catechisme a l'usage des grandes Eilles pour etré mariées; ensemble la manière d'attirer les amans—which is nothing less than a Catechism, for the use of grown up girls, to put them in the way of getting married, and of attracting suitors. This manual is said to be diligently studied by all the young ladies of Rouen; and therefore, being so very popular, and no doubt very beneficial, in that part of the world, we may be allowed to translate a part of it to satisfy the curiosity of our readers. The form of the thing may be a little startling, but this is the way they manage matters in France.

Question. Which Sacrament is most essential for young women?

Answer. Marriage.

Question. At what age should they be married?

Answer. That depends upon their personal attractions.

Question. If they are handsome?

Answer. About eighteen or twenty.

Question. If they are plain?

Answer. Whenever they can get a husband.

Question. When a girl has no suitor, what is she to do to get one?

Answer. She must be prudent and modest, domestic, diligent, very cleanly, and not overdressed.

Question. When she has a suitor to her mind what is she to do to keep him?

Answer. She must love him as much as a virtuous girl always should do; refrain from uttering, or listening to, scandal, and never give him cause to be jealous.

Question. When a girl has the question put to her by him she likes, how is she to reply?

Answer. She must make it appear that she is taken a little by surprise, and pretend that she cannot think herself worthy of the offer.

Question. If he proposes to speak to her parents?

Answer. She must reply that, no doubt, they will be as much surprised as herself—but—that—she leaves it to—them.

The rest of the business is then settled between the parents of the parties.

At the first glance of this work, says Dr. Dibdin, it might be supposed a wild and somewhat indecorous manual of instruction. But this is by no means the case; only read, he adds the very devout Litanies and Prayer, with which it concludes, and these shew it to be a strange mixture of the simple and the serious. These are the Litanies.

Lord I wish.
Christ. To be married.
Lord. I beseech all the Saints.
Christ. That it may be to-morow.
St. Mary. Every body gets married.
St. Joseph. What have I done to you?
St. Mecolas. Forget me not.
St. Madarie. May I have a good husband.
St. Mathew. Let him fear God.
St. John. And love me dearly.
St. Bruno. Let him be young and good looking.
St. Francis. Let him be constant.
St. Andrew. Let him be a man after my own heart.
St. Didier. Let him be industrious.
St. Honoré. Let him not game.
St. Severin. Let him not drink.
St. Clement. Let him be pains-taking.
St. Saviour. Let him have a good heart.
St. Nicaise. Let me be well off.
St. Joshua. Let me keep my carriage
St. Boniface. Let me be married.
St. Agustin. To-morrow morning.

We are afraid, notwithstanding the opinion of the Reverend Bibliograph, that the prayer to which we have alluded, might be thought profane—although, we doubt not, it is very honestly and purely intended. This however, is too choice an age for such simple displays of natural sentiment, & we must therefore, refer the curious to the book itself; quite certain that there is more good sense, more veracity more virtue, and more decorum in the Catechisme des grandes Filles, than in the greater part of the novels or romances, of the last half century, whose heroines have served, or serve as models to the grandes et petites Filles of these degenerate days.—*Calcutta Gov. Gaz.*

Foreign News.

London, April 14.

We have very little to add to the intelligence from Lisbon communicated in our last. At the date of the latest advices, Don Miguel, as we have already stated, had made no manifestation of his supposed desire to usurp the Crown; but an opinion prevailed that on the 23d instant (the birth day of his Mother), some decisive step would be attempted. All the British Military forces, as we were on Saturday enabled to announce, had left Portugal and have since been safely landed in England but Sir Frederick Lamb, our Ambassador, deeming it advisable to keep a squadron in the Tagus, for the purpose of ensuring full protection to English property, Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk remains with the Spartiate, 76 guns, Captain Warren; Pyramus, 42 guns, Captain Sartorius; Challenger, 28 guns, Captain Fitz-Clarence; and the Lyra and Falcon brigs; and as a security to the squadron, his Lordship retains possession of Fort St. Julien.

The following is an extract of a Private Letter:

Tagus, April 2, 1828.—The conflict of feelings here is deplorable; the highest excitation pervades all degrees of society, each party regarding, with the most intense anxiety, the effect of the next measure that may be taken by the Regent, to subvert the Constitution, and assume the Monarchy. In one corner of Lisbon may be observed a party of Priests, loudly exclaiming in favor of absolute Monarchy, which they consider will secure them influence and power; whilst, at the opposite corner, is to be found a group of Constitutionalists less loud in their praises of a Representative Government, but both parties fearful of each other, and still more afraid to act. The army is divided in opinion, and that party may reckon upon them, from whom they may have expectation of being the most regularly paid. A decisive turn of affairs is contemplated on the 23d inst. that being the birth-day of the great actress in this scene of conspiracy, the Queen-Mother.—No intimation has yet been given of reassembling the Representative Chambers in Parliament, which were dissolved immediately on the arrival of Don Miguel; indeed, the best informed about the place, openly avow that it is not the intention of the Regent ever again to subject himself to the controul of such an Assembly.

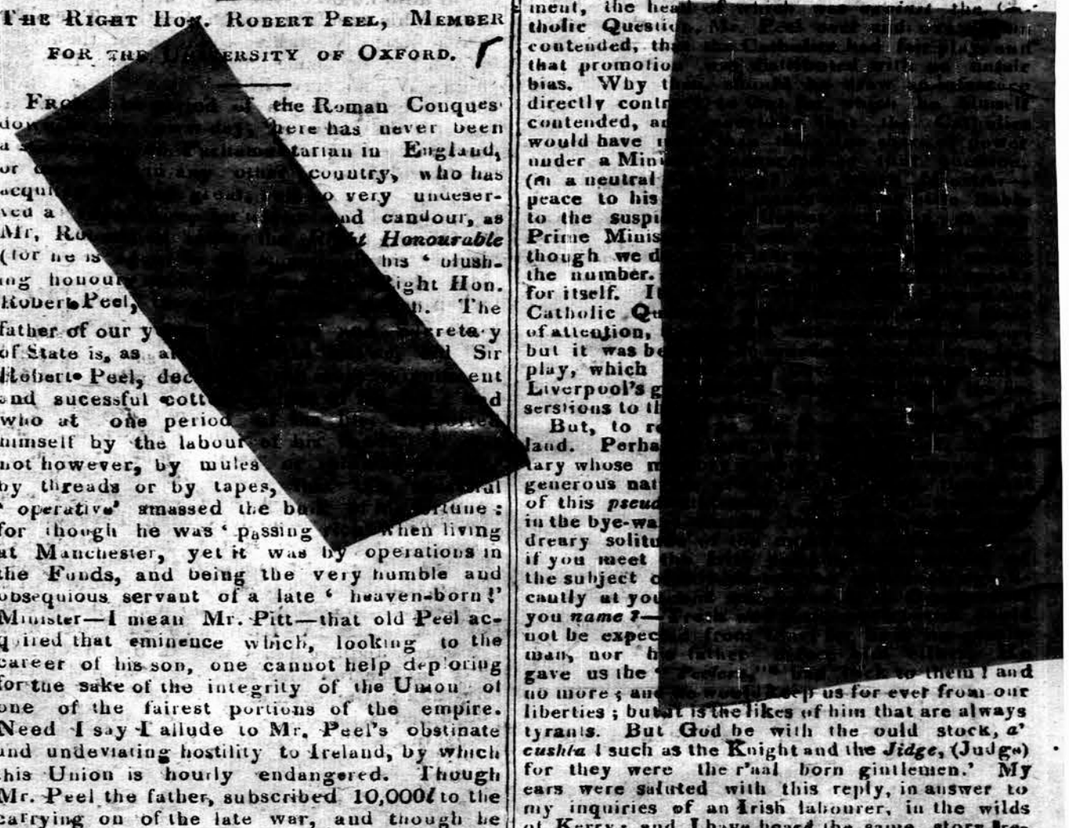
"Of the Fort St. Julien, it is said, Don Miguel has demanded of Lord Amelius Beauclerk possession, which demand his Lordship refused. This will doubtless give rise to a curious question, how far, in the relative political position of the two countries, such a denial can be given to the legitimate Government. The British troops have now quitted these shores."

Sir William Clinton, late Commander in Chief of the British troops, in Portugal, arrived in town on Friday, from Lisbon. Sir William transacted business at the Foreign and Colonial Offices on Saturday.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT PEEL, MEMBER FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

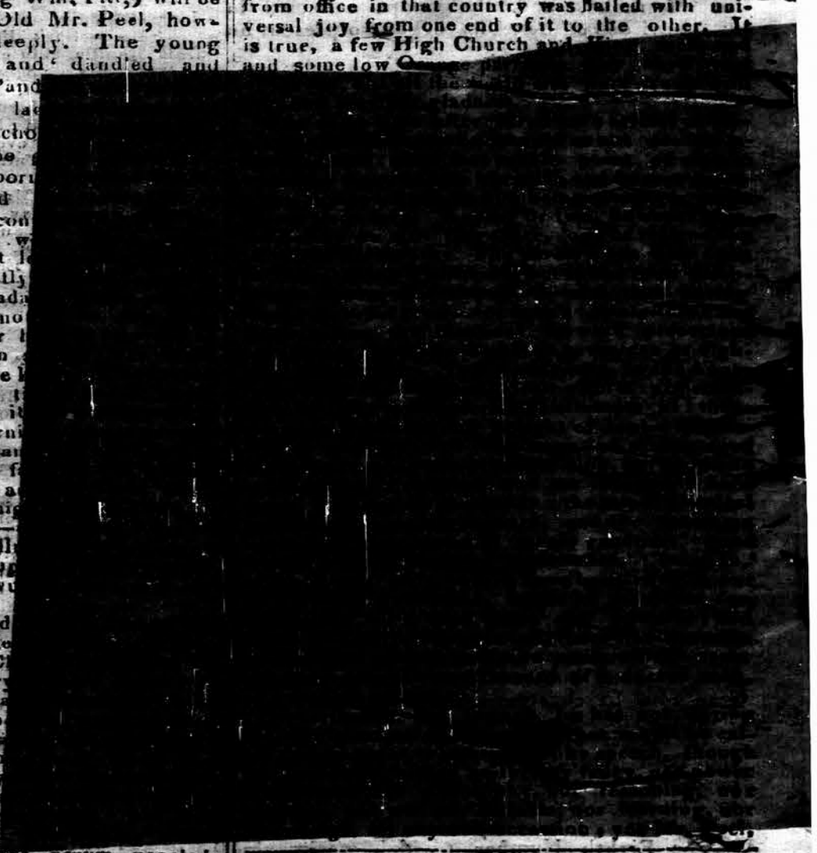


From the Roman Conques[t] [to] the present day, there has never been a [Tor]y or Tory-like statesman in England, or [in] any other country, who has acquired [so] very undeserved a reputation for [abi]lity and candour, as Mr. Robert Peel. [The] Right Honourable (for he is [so] by his 'blushing honours thick upon him') the Right Hon. Robert Peel, [is] the son of our youngest Secretary of State is, as all [the] world knows, Sir Robert Peel, [the] celebrated and sucessful cotton-spinner, who at one period [of] his life employed himself by the labour of [his] own hands, not however, by mules [or] jennies, by threads or by tapes, [but] by the 'operative' amassed the [im]mense fortune; for though he was 'passing rich' when living at Manchester, yet it was by operations in the Funds, and being the very humble and obsequious servant of a late 'heaven-born' Minister—I mean Mr. Pitt—that old Peel acquired that eminence which, looking to the career of his son, one cannot help deploring for the sake of the integrity of the Union of one of the fairest portions of the empire. Need I say I allude to Mr. Peel's obstinate and undeviating hostility to Ireland, by which this Union is hourly endangered. Though Mr. Peel the father, subscribed 10,000*l.* to the carrying on of the late war, and though he were to subscribe 50,000*l.* at his death for any other national fancy he might wish to indulge in, still thrice 60,000*l.* can never atone for the untold misery and mischief which have been inflicted on Ireland through the agency of his first-born. The connection that subsisted between old Peel and Pitt, was one of convenience on the part of the Minister; but Pitt, finding his protegé not only useful in lending, but in borrowing, for the service of the country, the bonds of connection were drawn closer and closer between the parties till at lenght the son of the immortal Chatham, forgetting his dignity, and relaxing his habitual haughtiness, condescended to take the elder Peel into his most intimate friendship and countenance.

At this period it was, that the Minister,—probably wishing to pay a compliment to the old financier and money-lender,—contrived to discover the germs of a statesman in *Master* Robert Peel the younger. Whether it was that the infant statesman lisped forth political economy—or that his knowledge, like the birth of his patron, was heaven-born, I do not pretend to say—but certain it is, that the present Secretary of State did attract the notice of William Pitt. 'Coming events, the poet says, 'cast their shadows before;' and perhaps it was from an indistinct view that *one* Peel was to arise from the ashes of his son, that the immortal Chatham, in a prophetic spirit, declared. 'That boy (meaning Wm. Pitt,) will be the ruin of the country.' Old Mr. Peel, however, played his game deeply. The young Peel was sent to college, and 'dandled and spoon-fed, by' crammers 'and [be]came a something like a pretty, [but] very superficial classical scholar, [and] in due time reported to the [Min]ister by the father, of his first-born [pro]gress; and the interest did [not] the son, while the parent con[tin]ued nearly-exhausted Treasury [bo]nds, omnium and so forth. At [leng]th the statesman graduated; and shortly [after] assent (I have heard) to Canada[ship] tation, but this I believe not. In 1807, or 1808, however [he] Parliament; and his maiden [effo]rt in moving the address to the [throne] was much cried up at the [time]; could discover any thing in it [but] affectation of classical learning, [and] of thought, and no brilliancy felicity of illustration. In [short] Mr. Peel's speeches before a [reformed] there is to be found a mighty [effort] candour and fair dealing—[but] pert attempt at classical allusion of downright dull and stupid [matter] which the great and little vulgar [are] to take for wisdom.

Shortly after this period the administration of the Duke [of] Peel went to Ireland as Chief [Secretary] his conduct in that country [has] dwell, did not the Honourable [Baronet] self set up—on what support knows—a reputation for fair-[and] handed justice, between man [and] fortunately for the country, the Right Honourable Secretary [has] now know, from his speech [on] last Session, what the word [means] in *his* vocabulary. '*Nos verba rerum vocabula amisimus*,' says the Roman historian; and truly Mr. Peel's fair-dealing is like Irish reciprocity—all on one side! In other words, he is all for the Protestant and not at all for the Catholic. If this be not his meaning; how else are we to construe his not serving under Mr. Canning, merely because that lamented statesman—in a *neutral Cabinet*—professed to be favourable to the Catholic Claims? In a Government, the head [of] which [was] against the Catholic Question, Mr. Peel [has] contended, that [he] that promotion [was] bias. Why [did] directly contr[ary] contended, a[nd] would have [re]signed under a Min[ister] (in a neutral [Cabinet]) peace to his [conscience] to the suspi[cion] Prime Minis[ter] though we d[o] the number. [He] for itself. [In] Catholic Qu[estion] of attention, [and] but it was be[lieved] play, which [lost] Liverpool's g[overn]sessions to th[e] But, to r[ecur] land. Perha[ps] lary whose n[ame] generous nat[ure] of this *pseud*[o] in the bye-wa[ys] dreary solitu[de] if you meet [with] the subject o[f] cautly at you[r] you *name?*—[I] not be expec[ted] man, nor h[is] gave us the [Peelers] no more; an[d] liberties; but [as] is the likes of him that are always tyrants. But God be with the ould stock, *a' cushla* I such as the Knight and the *Jidge*, (Judge) for they were the r'al born gintlemen.' My ears were saluted with this reply, in answer to my inquiries of an Irish labourer, in the wilds of Kerry; and I have heard the same story repeated, with little variation, in Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught.

It should be remarked, that the lower orders of Irish are very aristocratic in their notions, and great lovers of old families. In fact, in the remote districts, the spirit of clanship has survived the abolition of feudal tenures; and attachment to certain families is handed down from father to son, too often, as the only heirloom. In the same proportion as the old are revered, all kinds of upstarts are detested. This is a very natural feeling in a country like Ireland, where the middle-men—always oppressors of the poor—too often grow into gentry; and it is in this sense of the word *upstart*, that the peasantry look on Mr. Peel, and are pleased to pick a flaw in his escutcheon. It may be, perhaps, thought ungenerous and, by some, invidious and unjust, that these facts should be stated; but I give them as an epitome of the feeling of the population of Ireland, with regard to the individual generally, and more particularly in reference to his public career, while Secretary to the Duke of Richmond and Lord Whitworth, and to his uniform opposition to the claims of the Roman Catholics. Independently of this, Mr. Peel's disagreement with Mr. O' Connell, some ten or twelve years ago (when the Honourable Secretary of State proceeded, with pistols, powder, and Sir Charles Saxton, to Calais; while his oppotent was arrested, on his way thither at the 'Turk's Head Coffee House,' in the Strand, with Mr. R. Bennet, Peter Finherty and a travelling appendage, of the name of O'Leary,) has, in no degree contributed to render him more popular with the peasantry of Ireland; and I speak truly when I say, that his removal from office in that country was hailed with universal joy from one end of it to the other. It is true, a few High Church and [Tory] and some low [Orangemen]



* An armed Police, instituted by Mr. Peel.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SECOND SHEET.] THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

by the mere force of a huge stock of bigotry, a more than ordinary share of common-place, and what was congenial to the church and the land by the mediocrity of his powers, his diligence and his narrow views on all questions—congregated around him a very formidable phalanx of bishops with long sleeves, and of country gentlemen with long purses. The delight of parsons, he became in the fulness of time the prop and pillar of the church, and was lifted into eminence on the shoulders of the clergy, because no other statesman, imbued with the spirit of the age, or of any high order of talent, would commit his character, by lending himself to their views. This is the real secret of Mr. Peel's power, and of his supposed hold on the country; and fifteen years ago, if any man, no matter how *borné* his intellect, were to have pursued the same course, and put himself at the head of the church, and become as it were the Pope of Protestantism—that man, whoever he may have been, would be as high in the state as Mr. Peel is now.

Much may be said on the conduct of the Member for Oxford, in reference to the negotiations which were going on in the month of May last, and still more in reference to his treatment of the lamented negotiator, (Mr. Canning.) A new light, as the 'Morning Chronicle' well observes, has been thrown on this subject by Mr. Huskisson, in his late speech at Liverpool: and that light, if I very much mistake not, will not serve to throw lustre on Mr. Peel, any more than his absence from the funeral procession of Mr. Canning. Mr. Peel was in London at the period of the funeral—he had been a member for years of the same cabinet with the eloquent and generous spirit now mute for ever!—there never had been any difference between them—and shortly before Mr. Canning's death, Mr. Peel had placed the portrait of that lamented gentleman in a conspicuous place in his gallery, of his own free will and accord. Why therefore, not pay the last sad tribute of respect to him dead, whom living he professed to admire and esteem. But was this mere profession or 'lip service,' and therefore at an end when the object, who extorted it by the supremacy of his genius, was no more? Or was the absence alluded to, factious and in concert with his Grace of Willington, Field Marshal and Prime Minister? In either alternative the public will pronounce a generous opinion on the injured side; and I need not say that opinion will do no honour to Mr. Peel.

It remains only to me—having given my opinion of Mr. Peel as a speaker—and having more inferentially than directly hinted, that he cannot lay claim at all to the character of statesman—to say a word or two on his reformations in the Criminal Code, for which he has obtained so high, and, in my mind, so undeserving a character with the public. If one will but glance over the wide and extended field of Law it must be admitted that Mr. Peel's efforts in this way are of a very limited nature, and trifling in degree. In fact, to use a well know adage, this wonderful reformer 'has strained at a gnat, while he has swallowed a camel.' Minor abuses are attempted to be grappled with; but the chief and material evil, Mr. Peel has neither the courage nor the capacity to lay hold of, and therefore it is left untouched. Not that I undervalue or undervalue the little that has been done by the Honourable Member for Oxford, but that I think his efforts have been much overrated and greatly over-praised. Nor has Mr. Peel been consistent in these reformations; for if I do not greatly err, time was when that gentleman opposed the principle which he is willing to admit and act upon at present; but at the period of that opposition, the principle was enforced by the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and supported by Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Brougham, and this made all the difference in the world to one who looked not to measures, but to the side of the House whence they came.

On the whole, it must be admitted that Mr. Peel is an industrious, pains taking person, of moderate attainments and, fair average understanding, clear-headed, and with a capacity for usefulness, under proper management, and *superior direction and control*. Should Mr. Peel, however, aspire to become a leader, or aim (which one can hardly credit) at the Premiership, he will find too speedily, should he attain the object of his ambition, that his personal elevation will lower the name and repute of Britain, and render her the wonder of every court of Europe. All foreigners that I have ever met with, seem to have taken a very accurate shage of Mr. Peel's powers; and the applause of a posse of 'lawn sleeves,' and a handful of Manchester 'fustian-cutters,' would be but fearful odds against the cool scorn and quiet contempt of all Europe.

Since this character of Mr. Peel was written, the debate of Thursday evening, February 7, on Mr. Brougham's motion, together with the speech of that gentleman and Mr. Peel's reply, are before the public. I should be doing an injustice to the glorious fame, which, in addition to all, and above all other honours, Mr. Brougham has acquired by this speech on the state of the law, did I not say, that in comprehensiveness of scope—in sound practical knowledge—in minuteness of detail—in reason—in philosophy—and in the application of the principle of immutable justice—extracted from all codes and all countries—and applied to the general body of the law of England, Mr. Brougham's efforts so transcendently surpass those of Mr. Peel on the same subject, as to render any comparison more than ludicrous. At the same time, justice to Mr. Peel requires me to applaud that very just estimate which he took of his own efforts on the occasion of this debate, in speaking of the 'small volume which he held in his hand, and which contained all his consolidations and improvements. Of this volume, Mr, Peel said, 'the credit was not his, but theirs whose technical merit enabled him to prepare it.' This is fair. Let us therefore hear no more of Mr. Peel's improvements, but let the merit be given to the author, Mr. Gregson.

ON THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Oriental Herald.

SIR,—In the hope that the information contained in the accompanying letter, if published in your widely-circulating 'Herald' may be useful to many of my late fellow-students, and others similarly situated, and may excite a more general interest in a not unimportant part of our Indian policy, it is respectfully offered for a place in its pages, by your most obedient servant,

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

To A. D., Esq, M. D., &c. &c. &c.

MY DEAR SIR—I am now to give you, in compliance with your request, what information I can on the medical service of India, drawn chiefly from the experience of twenty-five years' duty in that quarter of the world; and you will not think this information the less to be relied on, from your knowledge that retirement from the service has, some time since, placed me beyond the reach of fears and wishes.

You acquaint me, that, having, at much expense, finished your education on the Continent, and having taken a degree of M. D. in this country, you are desirous to know what prospects the East India Company's service holds out to a medical man, now entering it, with the intention of devoting the useful part of his life to the service, and with the hope, should he survive, of returning, in from twenty to twenty-two years, to his native country, then in his forty-fifth year. The proportion of medical men who retire, to the numbers who enter the service, in the above-stated period, is reckoned about one to thirty-two.* From the suppositions which follow in your letter to me, I observe that you have provided yourself with an 'East India Register,' and that you draw the conclusion from the Company's 'Regulations on the Pay granted to Officers on Retirement,' of a fact that never yet has occurred; namely, that there is a possibility of a medical officer's being able, after seventeen years' actual service in India, to retire on the pay of superintending surgeon, 300*l.* a year, or even that of a member of the Medical Board, 500*l.* a year; and the words of the Regulations certainly warrant such an inference, being as follows:

'A member of the Medical Board, who has been in that situation not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed 500*l.* per annum.'

2. 'A surgeon of a General Hospital,' (there has been no such appointment in India for a great many years,) 'or superintending surgeon, who has been in that situation not less than two years, and whose period of service has not been less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, as above, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed 300*l.* a year.'

On the contrary, you may safely take my word for it, that these grades of retiring pensions, namely, 500*l*, and 300*l.* a year, are not attainable in a shorter period than forty-two and thirty-two years, respectively.

The preference, you inform me, you are advised to give to Bombay, is founded on good grounds, as far as I am informed, this being the least objectionable Presidency for a medical man, because promotion is not quite so tardy there as in the others; the proportion of the highest situation there, namely, that of member of the Medical Board, being as one to forty-one of the total medical establishment; at Madras, as one to seventy; and, in Bengal, as one to one hundred and seventy-five; otherwise, as to badness, they are all, I believe, pretty much upon a level. You may depend upon it, that all the advantages the medical service in India *now* holds out to those who shall be unfortunate enough to enter it, after from seventeen to thirty years' actual service in that most destructive climate, are described and included in the following Regulation, from the above quoted Register:

'All other surgeons and assistant surgeons, attached to the military,' (I never heard of any other,) 'are permitted to retire from the service *on the pay of their rank*, after having served in India *not less* than *twenty years*, including three years for one furlough;' that is, surgeons on the pay of captain, 191*l.* 12*s.* and assistant surgeons on the pay of lieutenant, 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

It is here proper, I should tell you, that the period of service of a medical man, in India, before his promotion, in routine to a surgeoncy' is about fourteen years,—during which time he has the pay of lieutenant; from his promotion to a surgeoncy, and for about sixteen years after it, in all, thirty years' service, or, until he shall have attained, what is now considered, the staff-situation of superintending surgeon, he has the pay of captain. I need not trouble you with the amount of this pay, in rupees, or reduce it into English money; let it suffice to assure you, that if ever, as a medical man, you make the experiment, you will find it just sufficient to meet your current expenses in India, and no more.

You ask what are the incidental advantages or allowances attached to the medical branch of the service in India; and I answer, NONE WHATEVER. Certain medical contracts, for medical supplies, from which some advantages, in cantonment at least, were derived; and which were always regarded as something given to the surgeon, in the way of compensation for the expensiveness of his medical education, and the lateness of his arrival in India; these contracts have been abolished in Bengal and Bombay, for several years, and by the latest accounts, they have been done away with at Madras also, without any consideration, or equivalent, being granted to medical men in lieu of them; but, with the *privilege*, I am informed, of purchasing, and keeping up, at their own proper cost, from their lieutenant's and captain's pay, all their surgical and midwifery instrumens, hitherto supplied to them from the Company's stores, free of expense. This expense, as you know, is very considerable in the first instance, and must continue so in a climate like that of India, where articles, of this sort, so very soon rust and spoil. So that the pay of medical officers is not superior to that of their military brethren, with whom they rank: while their retiring pay, beyond that of captain, falls very far short of that of officers of the same number of years standing in the service.

One very great hardship, medical men labour under in India, is, that belonging, as they do, to the whole army, they are marched about from one regiment to another, often at the remotest distances; not only without reason or advantage, but generally to the great detriment of the service; and apparently for the diversion only of the Adjutant-general's office, and to show its superiority over, and contempt for the Medical Board. The utility of medical men while thus journeying, many hundred of miles, and crossing each others paths, is wholly sacrificed. They are, however, much harrassed in this way; and this is one great cause of the greater mortality among them, than even among their military brethren.

If you have interest at the India House, get a writership if you possibly can. In this case, from the high emoluments of civil appointments in India, you would be able to realize a handsome independency in twenty-two years, have 500*l.* on a three years' furlough to England, should you in the course of your service require a furlough, and the pension of 1000*l.* a year on retirement, after the above period of service, to the amount, of one half of which pension you would have contributed yourself, from a small monthly per centage, out of your salary while in India; the other half being made up by the directors out of the funds of the Company. If 1000*l.* a year, to retire upon, after twenty-two years' service in India, is not more than enough for a civilian of the Company's service, what sum ought to be sufficient for a surgeon to retire upon, after an equal length of service? The directors say 191*l.* 12*s.*

One reason, if I am rightly informed, for this attention to the civil servants, as assigned by the Court, was the loss in India, of twenty-five per cent, on exchange with this country, and the depreciation of the rupee from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; this same rupee, being, nevertheless, immediately ordered by them, to be issued to the military branch of the service at 2*s.* 6*d.*, one third more than its intrinsic value. The loss on exchange might not have been considered as applicable to the Military, at least to by far the greater proportion of this branch, *as where there is no saving, there can be no remittance.* The directorial patronage of a writership, by the way, is worth about 3000*l.*

But if this appointment of a writership be unattainable by you, by all means lose not a moment in taking orders for a chaplaincy. This is an excellent appointment in India. During your cure of souls in India,—an infinitely better thing than that of the bodies of the Company's lieges, and out of sight, less troublesome, or of scarcely any trouble at all,—you would have to change your station not above once, or twice, during the period of your service and that to your advantage. In regard to the labour of converting the heathen, you would make no more Christians than you happened to beget,—have major's pay, from the moment you entered the service,—a good roof always over your head,—with a due share, of course, of surplice, burial, and other fees; and, to crown the whole, 865*l.* a-year, on retirement, after fifteen years' service in India; being just double the pay allowed to a surgeon who may have served twice the time, as by the before quoted Register:

A chaplain, after eighteen years' service in India, including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire on the pay of lieutenant-colonel, 365*l.* per annum; after ten years, if compelled by ill health to quit the service, on the half-pay of lieutenant-colonel, 200*l.* 15*s.* per annum; after seven years, on the half-pay of major, 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*'

I beg of you to contrast this with the provision made for a surgeon, and you will want no other dissuasive against entering this service: 'A surgeon, after twenty years' service in India,' [and he is no better provided for after thirty years,] 'including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire on the pay of captain, 191*l.* 12*s.* a-year; after ten years, if compelled by ill health to quit the service, on the half-pay of lieutenant, 73*l.* a-year; and, after seven years, on the half-pay of ensign, 54*l.* 15*s.* a-year.

Waste no more of your time, therefore, or of your money, on medical studies; but, sinking your doctor's degree, throw physic to the dogs, and, in preference to an assistant-surgeoncy, if not past the proper age, take a cadetship. This is worth about 500*l.* During your service in India as lieutenant and captain, as to pay, you would be on a par with assistant-surgeon and surgeon. As major, you pass the surgeon; and having served twenty-two years, you may retire the day after your promotion, on 292*l.* a-year, as lieutenant-colonel, in succession, on 365*l*, (your surgeon contemporaries being still surgeons;) and, finally, as colonel, with off-reckonings, from 1000*l.* to 1200*l.* a-year.

The fate of a surgeon in India is, fourteen years' service, on lieutenant's pay, and sixteen on that of captain's; thirty-two years' service to enable him to reach superintending surgeon's pension, 300*l.* a year; and forty-two years to bring him to that of the Board, 500*l.* a year; medical officers being compelled to serve two years in these situations, whatever their previous length of service may have been, to entitle them to retire on the pensions attached to these offices; a hardship, and most illiberal piece of injustice, inflicted on no other commissioned officer in the Honourable East India Company's service. But as these appointments are not attainable in less than thirty or forty years, to all of shorter service they might as well not exist.

To conclude, as you are fond of your profession, and may wish to remain in it, it might be most advisable for you, in these times of peace, to remain at home; and now that the Royal College (most absurd and illiberal) monopoly is at an end, you might practise, with good success, as an independent physician in the metropolis, provided you be content with moderate fees. You would be unfortunate indeed, if you did not more than double, in the first year, the Company's ultimate recompence of twenty and thirty years' service, and you would have a still better prospect of success, as a general practitioner, a degree being no more an obstacle to practising as such, in civil life than it is in the navy and army; but, if, after all, you are still unhappily bent on going out to India, in the medical service of the Company, and live in the manner and at the expense you can hardly avoid there you may return to England, after from seventeen to thirty years service in India, with broken health, both of body and mind, to *enjoy* the *Honourable Company's* RECOMPENCE for your services, of 191*l.* 12*s.* a year; a sum, after the habits you will have acquired, scarcely proper and sufficient to find you a respectable lodging, leaving the trifling *et ceteras* of meat, clothes, and fire, wholly unprovided for. Heartily wishing you a better fate, I remain, my dear Sir, your's faithfully,

A RETIRED SURGEON.

The humble Petition of BLARNEY O'BLEARY *and* PATRICK O'CONNOR, *to be appointed immediately, directly, and indirectly, Inspectors and Surveyors, and Overlookers, vulgarly called Excisemen, for the County of Cork, in the Kingdom of Ireland.*

And whereas we, the aforesaid petitioners, both by day and by night, and all night and all day, will come and go, and walk and ride, and take and bring, and send, and fetch, and carry; and say all, and more than all, of every thing, and nothing at all at all. And we, the aforesaid petitioners, at all times and at no time at all at all, will be present and absent, and backwards and forwards, and here and there, and every where, and no where at all at all. And we, the aforesaid petitioners, will come and inform,

and give notice duly and truly, and wisely, according to the m… know and don't know, by the … ourselves and every one of us, and … us at all at all; and will not cheat nor … king any more than what is lawfully practised. And we, the aforesaid petitioners are gentlemen of reputation, and are Protestants. We love the king, and value him, and will fight for him, and run for him, and from him, and after him, and behind him, and before him, and on one side of him, and on the other side of him, to serve him for any of his acquaintances or relations, as far, and much farther than lies in our power, dead or alive, as long as we live and longer too. Witness our several and separate hands in conjunction one after another, two of us both together,

BLARNEY O'BLEARY,
PATRICK O'CONNOR.

TALES OF AN ANTIQUARY.

THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON.

A LEGEND OF PAUL'S

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

Some Sorcerers do boast they have a rod,
Gather'd with vows and sacrifice,
Which, borne about, will strangely nod
To hidden treasure where it lies.
SHEPPARD'S EPIGRAMS.

Paul'sis yourwalk.—DEKKER'sGULL'S HORNBOOK,

THE first of the four persons who entered the vaults of St. Faith, was a tall man, habited in a long purple mantle, and wearing a beard of silver hair; but who, notwithstanding it's reverend appearance, seemed, from the fresh colour of his skin, and a certain knavish sparkle in his eye, not to be so entirely past his youth as he would have it supposed. He walked with much solemnity, bearing in his hands two long forked sticks, which he carried by the points waving them gently to and fro, in the performance of which he was anxiously watched by his partners. He was followed by our former friend, the bully, from the Duke's Ordinary, whose time, to judge by his complexion and manner, had been well employed over the wine flask since we left him; and he was accompanied by two persons, who were dressed in the very plainest suits of the times, wearing their cloaks and high-crowned hats. There seemed to be much whispering between them as they entered; but the first words that were intelligible, were addressed by one of the strangers to him that carried the forked sticks, when he said—"But Master Elias, what warrant have we for this? Is it lawful?"

"Peace, I pray you, friend Balaam Mumper: is it written 'Seek, and ye shall find?'"

"Yea, of a verity," answered the other, "but doth not this trusting unto stocks and staves, even as Ezekiel and Hosea have said, savor somewhat of the curious arts used by the sorcerers of old?"

"Nay, brother Balaam, dost thou think that the philosophers of ancient days, who sought into the deep secrets of nature, heeded the odium which the ignorance of man cast upon them? But dispute it not now, I pray thee; for silence, faith, and knowledge, are the chief supporters of this most noble art."

"That fellow," whispered Fleetwit to Sir Edward Stanmore, "has left out the only quality which he possesses, and that is audacity. Sure I ought to know his voice, and the face of that bullying knave that is swaggering behind him."

Whilst this conversation was going forward, the persons who held the divining-rods approached the tomb in which Father Clement had placed the lamp, where a faint stream of light issued between the crevices: and on discovering it, the pretended Master Elias, although he still seemed to hold fast the hazel rods, contrived them to turn over each other with an inclination towards the sepulchre.

"Ho?" said the conductor of the expedition, turning to his comrades; "here is the treasure of which I told ye, indicated by one of the ever-burning lamps of Cornelius Agrippa, or Christian Crox."

"A superstitious and abominable heresy, devised by the Spirit of the Power of the Air," began Balaam Mumper, "and they who tempt the Devil shall of surety not tempt him in vain. Soldiers of the godly Cromwell, tarry ye not on this work! come out of the company of the profane."

"By the head of the great Alexander," cried Bucksword, rushing to the tomb with drunken valour, "I will see the contents of this Churchyard E. D. rodo."

Judith Fitz Lawrence, who had watched their proceedings with great excitement, could no longer restrain herself; and uttering a shriek, exclaimed, "What! will they rob the dead!" but ere the party could ascertain from whence the sound issued, a tall figure rushed from out of the darkest part of the vault, and threw himself fiercely upon him who bore the divining-rods. He was of a pale aspect, and his features were distorted by a wild and frantic glance; he was but half clothed in garments of the very worst description, and his black hair hung in matted flakes about his visage. To add to the horror of the scene, too, the night, which had for some time been growing more and more stormy, was now attended by such a tempest of wind and rain, that the cathedral shook beneath it, down to it's foundations; whilst the blast swept through the aisles of the vaults with a rush that had extinguished the torches. The unexpected apparition that had seized upon the luckless treasure-seeker, seemed to fill the whole of his party with terror; the Soldiers gave back, the two Puritans kept aloof, exercising him as a messenger of Satan; and the valorous Bucksword was found, when all the confusion was over, in a state of insensibility, behind a pillar.

"Aye!" said the figure, "thou art he, I know thee, despite these concealments; thou art he, whose accursed arts have reduced me to these rags, and a loathsome dwelling with the dead, because I dare no longer look upon my fellow men;" and as he spake, he tore from the face of his victim all the fictitious appearances of age with which it was disguised; when, instead of the visage of a Rosicrucian Philosopher, there appeared the enraged, but knavish features of Suretrump!

"So!" cried Balaam Mumper, as he beheld the metamorphosis, "this is the feigned Master Elias, who boasted of the treasures of the ungodly which we should find in these vaults; even the gold and silver of the malignant Gabriel Fitz-Lawrence; and now he proveth to be but counterfeit coin himself. But who art thou?" continued he, addressing the person by whom these changes were wrought

"I was a man," answered the figure; "I am an outcast; and I soon shall be what these are which lie around us. Four days, and no food!" said he, as if apostrophizing to himself;—"Well, there cannot be another, though it's end is so near. I ask for life only till my tale be told. Look on that man," continued he, collecting his strength; "the murder of my body is his! the ruin of my soul is his! I was within these seven days gay and happy; but in an evil hour he crossed my path, lured me to the Duke's Ordinary, intoxicated me with wine, drew me to the gaming-room, and left me not till he had stripped me of all; garments, and gold, and every thing. A vain hope urged me on, but the dice seemed obedient to his very wishes. Even the property of my employer, which, too fatally, I had in my possession, I ventured in the hope of redeeming my stake; but it vanished like the rest, and I could only rush from the house in agony, to hide my sins and miseries in this grave. It will indeed," he added, sinking on the ground, "soon hide them, for want hath almost done it's office, yet would I willingly spend my last breath in crying to the flaunting youth of this City, Fly from the spells of the Gamester!"

As he concluded, he fell into the arms of one of the Soldiers; whilst some of the others, at a sign from Master Mumper, seized upon the affrighted Suretrump.

"Now, see'st thou, brother Straitlace," began that puritanic, but not unamiable man, "how wisely it is written, that we should not make haste to be rich! I came with thee tonight, not in the vain hope of discovering gold or silver,—for with him whose treasure is far from hence, tis useless,—but that I might be as a watch over thine avaricious desires, and as a guide to the folly of thy conduct. I am happy in that it hath met with this reproof; and as for the riches which thou didst expect to find, look into the tomb, and behold that there is nought but the riches of death; nought but dust, fragments of grave-clothes, and this lamp, which, it may be, the deceiver who beguiled thee had placed here. Go," continued Master Mumper to the Soldiers, "take that emaciated man unto my dwelling, commend him unto the care of Kezia Mumper, and say withal, that I will return forthwith. For this miserable impostor, convey him to the guard-house, he shall answer for all his frauds and villanies. Set forward, fellows."

The train of Soldiers, and those who were with them, then departed slowly towards the vault steps; not, however, until they had found their companion, Bucksword, who was, as we have already stated, couched beneath a pillar, insensible, both from fear and intoxication. The light from their torches now grew more and more faint as they passed up the passage, and in a short time the only proof that they had visited St. Faith's vaults, was the dull heavy sound made by their closing up the door. When all was again still, Father Clement brake the silence by exclaiming, "*Ecce, Deus Salvator meus confitebor illi, et invocabo nomen ejus*! God hath been our safety, my friends, and now what remaineth, but that we relight the lanthorn which Father Hillary and myself brought to this place, and having deposited the corpse in the earth, leave the abodes of the dead? I deem it must be drawing towards midnight."

As he spake he produced the materials for striking a light, and his lamp's pale flame once more shone through the vaults; but whilst the two priests were engaged in placing the body of Fitz-Lawrence in a ruinated sepulchre, and in removing the reliques of his funeral, Fleetwit began, "And so that minor muckworm was your rival, Sir Edward; he that should inherit the Stanmore estate if he played his cards warily. In truth he is a most fitting subject to be wrought on; a happy compound of gull, miser, puritan, and fool. An' if I had but the means of gilding this exterior of mine with somewhat of a goodlier suit, he should void his sequestration long ere sunset to-morrow; but as it is, I am a gentleman of no havings, and——"

"Let not that prevent your making the attempt," said Judith Fitz-Lawrence; "thanks to the firm friendship of these holy men, my father's property has been safely secured; and can I better employ it than by devoting it to the service of his Sovereign, and his former protector? Here, friend," she continued, putting a purse into his [illegible] "use this faithfully, and more shall [illegible] to reward thee. But we must [illegible] ilt find me by the name [illegible] ech, dwelling with these [illegible] 's Court, in the Blackfriars [illegible] one; there is a passage, no [illegible] leads through the Cloisters [illegible] ial of the Church-yard, [illegible] e without suspicion. Sir [illegible] for your residence,—"

"He may be s[illegible] rowd in Paul's in the day [illegible] let him muffle up as he l[illegible] ft a malcontent, or puri[illegible] his next three hours exe[illegible] from a thousand, though, [illegible] watchword, the Goose a[illegible] listen, now!—there are Paul[illegible] g to strike twelve; let us us seve[illegible] must not home to mine own Ordinary[illegible] carry that will enter me into some hospit[illegible] e Tavern to pass the night, and to-morrow I answer to the name of Harry Fleetwit no longer." With slow and cautious movements the party then left the vaults, and going through the cloisters, departed singly, under cover of night, into the various dark streets which led to their own habitations.

About ten o'clock on the morning which followed these events, at the time when the promenade in the Nave of St. Paul's was becoming crowded with loungers, Fleetwit entered, dressed in one of the most splendid suits which he could procure with the means furnished him by Judith Fitz-Lawrence; his silver spurs ringing on the sacred pavement at every step he took, while his wide, and richly-ruffled boot-tops hanging low about his legs, discovered his hose, embroidered with gold and silver twist, beneath them. The aisles which constituted the Nave of London's Cathedral Church, were, at the period when this history took place, denominated Paul's Walks; and they formed, from about nine in the morning until half-past eleven, then the most fashionable hour of dinner, the emporium of dress, knavery, folly, intrigue, business, and every thing but devotion. In this place, appointments of all sorts were made, and attended: the Courtier, vested in his most splendid attire, walked there to display his rich habit; the Gallant, whose name stood uncrossed in his Mercer's books, paced the middle aisle to gather new fashions, with his Tailor at his side to receive his orders, or lounged against Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, in perect security, even though his creditor stood before him, escorted by an army of myrmidons of the law; the more successful or wealthier follower of fashion, trod the Church to procure himself an appetite for the dainties of some celebrated Ordinary; whilst others, less fortunate, used it, as Goldsmith relates of the loungers of St. James's Park, to quiet the vacuum of an empty stomach, and to wile away the day that seemed immeasurably long, inasmuch as is was undivided by dinner. The witty Bishop Earle in his '*Microcosmographie*,' has, however, given such a moving picture of the scene, that it [illegible] ves all other descriptions at an infinite distance behind it; so, that our Readers may have a better conception of the company [illegible] they are about to be introduced, let [illegible] to what the worthy Prelate of Salisbury, Powle's Walkers, remembering that

"None can doubt what reverend Church[illegible]

"It is," relates he, in his cha[illegible] Church during high convocation, [illegible] epitome, or you may call it the [illegible] Great Britain. It is more than th[illegible] world's map, which you may h[illegible] it's perfectest motion jostling an[illegible] is a heap of stones and men, with [illegible] sion of languages; and, were th[illegible] sanctified, nothing liker Babel. [illegible] it is like that of bees, a strange [illegible] ming, or buz, mixed of walki[illegible] feet. It is a kind of still roar, [illegible] It is the great exchange of al[illegible] no business whatsoever but is[illegible] afoot. It is the synod of [illegible] joined, and laid together in [illegible] posture; and they are not ha[illegible] Parliament. It is the antic o[illegible] backs to backs; and for viz[illegible] no farther than face. It is th[illegible] lecturers, whom you may ch[illegible] rates and sizes. It is the g[illegible] famous lies; which are here [illegible] of Popery, first coined a[illegible] Church. The best sign o[illegible] that it is the thieves' which [illegible] the crowd than in the wild[illegible] searcher is a bush to hide them. The visitants are all men, without exceptions; but the principal are stale Knights and Captains out of service; men of long rapiers and breeches, which, after all, turn merchants here, and traffic for news. Some make it a preface to their dinner, and travel for a stomach; but thriftier men make it their Ordinary, and board there very cheap. Of all such places it is least haunted with hobgoblins, for if a ghost would walk, move he cannot."

Such was the society; and for the scene itself, the Nave of old Paul's presented a vista of something more than three hundred feet long, divided into three aisles, parted by clustered columns of stout Norman architecture, supporting lofty s[illegible] the roof was joine[illegible] the whole building [illegible] eastern pillars supp[illegible] it met the massive p[illegible] rich altar-tomb of [illegible] erroneously suppos[illegible] Humphrey, the go[illegible] gifted, with a pecul[illegible] and from which the [illegible] ning with Duke Hu[illegible] persons as continued to[illegible] others withdrew to the[illegible] naries. There he lay,

"——like a warri[illegible]
With his ma[illegible]

in his hood and shirt o[illegible] his splendid tabard of G[illegible] lets; whilst the same [illegible] signs adorned the sides [illegible] the Eastern end of the [illegible] p to a very rich goth[illegible] with pinnacles, and nic[illegible] divided it from the Cl[illegible] might be seen the long [illegible] arches stretching down [illegible] nating with that bea[illegible] window which lighted [illegible] the most Eastern extremity of the [illegible] various parts of the side aisles stood the monuments of Sir Philip Sidney, Chancellor Hatton, and others who were honourable men in their generations; and a huge block of wainscot was placed against one of the pillars, called the "serving-man's log," where the attendants of the gallants, who paced the Church were seated apart from the gentry, and enjoyed their own coterie in private. The Cathedral was not at this time entered by three principal doors, but a number of smaller ones appeared on the North and South sides; and a satirical writer of the day advised his readers to select that portal for their exits and entrances, which bore the greatest relation to their own native countries. Here, then, entered Master Fleetwit, answering, as we shall shortly find, to that name no longer; and the following was somewhat like the conversation which passed between him and others who were swimming down the main aisle of the Cathedral, or, as it was then called, Duke Humphrey's Gallery, in one motley and unbroken shoal.

"Credit me, Sir,"—began Master Courtpie, a Tailor, who, with his hat in one hand, and his table-book in the other, was attending on his patron to discover the newest fashions,—"Credit me, Sir, your pinked and slashed silk and grogram doublet, padded with bombast, and flourished with gold twist, hath not it's fellow in Paul's And I will pray your honour to mark the fashion of that gallant crimson damaste gallyhozen, laid down with four guards of lace apiece, and cross-gartered with silkin points. Truly also, I would recommend to your worship well to consider the device of that watchet-coloured cloak, with it's blue taffety lining; and in what excellent conceit are those scarlet nether-stocks; how well they consort with your embroidered cork-heeled pantofles. Nay, by your good favour, let me likewis[illegible] rememb[illegible] [illegible] thus the quarter-staves, [illegible] ferred to a court of honour, whereof I was one, and I discoursed at full from Signor Saviolo upon it."

"Of a truth I have served, both in your Portingale wars, and also in your Asian and African quarrels, my rapier hath converted some threescore Turks, and argued with some hordes of infidels; but when the war is o'er your good weapon is left to rust—I say nought upon't—True, the General gave me thanks at the head of the army, for keeping the standard from the black dogs when the Ancient ran for't;—but it's over.—*Diavl*!"

Another numerous class of Paul's walke[illegible] consisted of the gatherers and retailers of [illegible]

and political wonders of all kinds; the Booksellers who inhabited St. Paul's Church-yard, and the Money-lenders and Lawyers, who commonly saw their clients within the Cathedral; and of these the conversation ran in the following style:—

"It is a solemn truth, neighbour Gulch, that there were shrieks heard, and lights seen about Paul's last night; and that the figures of a troop of horse were visible in the air nigh unto the King's Camp at Oxford, as if they were riding after two suns that seemed to roll before them. Here's the broadside set forth by Lilly the second, with a prophecy.—

'When fiery signs are driving through the air,
Knaves on the ground, whoe'er ye be, beware!'

There's a great deal to come out yet, Master Gulch."

"What, old Title-page! aren't your neck stretched yet, for selling your spurious mutton-finery bibles to the Running Mercuries, and Flying Stationers?"

"No, Master Colophon, I shall live to see your son cut for the simples next Spring, with the other Booksellers' boys of old Paul's."

"On my credit, I assure you, Sir, the news was brought in a DutchBusse, called the Brown Fish and Fortune; I have spoken with the Captain of another named the Gentleman of Holland, who tells me that even now all the Carracks and Carvels are being made ready for sea.—Believe it, Sir, you may look for a war!"

"Ash I am honesht man, I tit lend you the monish here, at dish very pillar, which would be is goot as a bond, if it coolt shpeak, and you tit shwears that you woult pay me to-day, as I am a shinner, and an honest man."

"Double the stake, Jacob, and throw again; —come, man, out, with it, fifty more."

"And the rate of usance?"

"What you will;—Thirty i'th' hundred is your common claim, you old cormorat."

"Spur-money, good your honour, Spur-money," cried several of the Choristers flocking round Fleetwit.

"What ye unfledged cockatrices, is it so; there's for your claims then, and mark ye me, let the gallants of Paul's bear the fame of the noble Captain Matchlock chanted above your anthems knaves! Outsing me the great Organ, ye tiny quiristers! And hark ye, fellows, another word, which of ye can tell where one Master Jael Straitlace holds his dwelling?"

"Above the Church portico, your honour," cried half a dozen voices at once, "at the Golden Goose under the Jacks o' the Clock Tower."

"Aye," cried a Trooper who was currying his horse at the West door, "that chosen vessel sitteth at the receipt of custom over the gate; he's a savoury professor of godly Master Bangbible's congregation, in the place called Blackfriars."

Fleetwit then turned him to the Western end of the Church, and passing through the midst of the horse-quarter, into which it was sacrilegiously converted, went out at the great door facing Ludgate-hill, and began to ascend the stairs that led to the shops erected on the top of the portico, to search out the professing Milliner, of the Golden Goose. Of these shops a very perfect idea may be formed, by the Reader calling to mind those in Exeter Change, or by his referring to any representation of the old interior of Westminster Hall. Several spaces, somewhat resembling pews, about three feet square, stood with their backs towards the Western facade of the Cathedral, whilst in front of them were counters, covered with the wares of the dealer by whom they were inhabited; and above whose head appeared a Dutch looking-glass in an old ornamented cartouche frame, leaning forwards, in an angle from the back-wall of his shop, reflecting his customers, the descent to the Church-yard below, and some part of Ludgate-Hill. Straitlace was discovered sitting under his sign, with his broad-brimmed, high-crowned hat upon his head, holding in one hand a pipe ready charged, and in the other a piece of twisted oakum, frayed at one end, with which he was about to light it. His visage bore no signs of his nocturnal adventures, excepting that it looked somewhat more lengthened and sallow than usual; but he was striving to hide whatever chagrin he might feel, by chanting forth in a lamentable tone some of those old verses which professed to spiritualise the gross action of taking tobacco, and occasionally inviting such of Paul's walkers, as had visited the portico, to become his customers.

"'This Indian weed, now wither'd quite,
Though green at noon, cut down at night,
Shews [illegible]
All flesh [illegible]
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.'

—"What do ye lack, my Masters? what lack ye? here are feathers, folding-bands, laced boots and ruffs, cravats, cypress hat-bands, dials, and owches, and all sorts of Milliner's ware. What lack ye, gentles? what do ye lack?

'And when the smoke ascends on high,
Then thou behold'st the vanity
Of worldly stuff,
Gone with a puff,—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.'"

He was proceeding in this manner, when Fleetwit, with a lounging and impudent air, came up to the front of his shop, and drawing out a very fashionable apparatus for smoking, with one of the blackest Meerschaum pipes he could procure, coolly filled it out of Straitlace's tobacco-box, and then holding out his hand for the lighted oakum, said, "Lend me thy match, I pray thee? you're for this gear, I see, honest friend, so I care not if I outsit with you the burning of a bowlfull of mild pudding, which I perceive your's to be by the smell. Where buyest thou this tobacco, good fellow? Credit me, but it tastes well. Comes it from Spatula's, of the Esculapius and Serpent? or from Colocynth's, of the Golden Mortar?"

"Nay," replied Straitlace, half astonished at his visitor's easy effrontery, "I deal not with the profane; for this dried Indian weed cometh from Crush-the-Creature Bottlebowels, a professing Mediciner, who dwelleth at the sign of Luke the Physician, at the first garden-house with a sun-dial, nigh unto Little-Moorfields. And I take not this weed to pamper the flesh, but to spiritualise there upon, and thence to see what is life.

'The pipe so lily like and weak.'—

"Honest friend, thou art much in the right out," said Fleetwit, interrupting the song; "I'll swear to you, Sir, upon the faith of a gentleman, that 'tis a divine weed. I'll assure you now, I have been in the Virginie, and in the countries of Inde, where this plant groweth; and, Sir you shall believe me, when I say, that myself, with many other gentlemen of worship, did live upon this most exquisite weed only! Did'st say, thou wouldest spiritualise it? give me thine ears awhile, and hear how a gallant would moralise it

'The fumes from my pipe that arise
Are emblems of riches and health;
For life it is said by the wise
Is a cloud, and a vapour is wealth.
Then I'll fill up my pipe as I sing
And puff the smoke up to the sky;
Till it makes me as rich as a king,
And tells me I never shall die!'

—And pray, good Master Milliner, hearest thou of any news stirring?"

"Nought, answered Straitlace, "but that the reign of the Saints is approaching; Charles Stuart is beleaguered at Oxford, and of the messengers whom he hath sent hither, two have died as espials, and another is as yet in hold."

"Doth not fame say now," continued Fleetwit, "that Sir Edward Stanmore hath been one of the chief soldiers of the King?"

"Aye," answered Straitlace; "the Lord reward him according to his work! even he shall be cast down and overthrown. But lo! his heritage is given unto another, and his fair habitation is sequestered from him."

"So 'tis said," rejoined Fleetwit, "and I would fain know to whom they are given for I have a bitter enmity to the whole race, and so I might give no little aid to the new possessor, who perhaps will find his entry less easy than taking a walk in the Duke's gallery below?"

"How!" said the Milliner somewhat alarmed, "they will not think to resist the Lord-General's warrant?"

"They would resist the Lord-General himself, if he carried it in his own hand: whoever he be then that hath gotten the estate, were best to desire the acquaintance of Captain Firebrace Matchlock, an honest gentleman and a good soldier;—but praise, as one hath it, 'is blushing in a man's own mouth,' but I would send them that desire to know of his gifts, to the brave Gustavus Adolphus, or the Rhingrave Maurice, or his Highness Wilhelm Hendrick of Nassau, or to others with whom he hath served full gallantly; I will now say no more in his favour, but if aught can be done to secure the possession, it is he who shall do it."

"And wouldest thou be faithful to thy trust, if I made thee mine agent in this matter?" asked Straitlace.

"What then!" ejaculated Fleetwit, "is it to you that the Stanmore lands are sequestered? Sir, I shall crave leave to embrace you ere we part, and you shall not deny me your presence this day to dine with me at a fair Ordinary hard by, with an honest Gentleman or two."

"Are they professors of the truth?" asked Straitlace.

"True as steel, on the word of a soldiers," replied Fleetwit. "Only bring thou the papers with thee, mine excellent friend, and be assured that ere night the property shall be well secured to it's true owner."

"Of a truth," answered Straitlace, "I will visit thee, for this device pleaseth me well; but where is thine Ordinary kept, Captain?"

"Hard by, Master Jael, here in Paul's, at Trencherman's, of the Tabernacle and Trooper."

"Yea, a that is godly house; and thou wilt pleasure me, friend Captain, if thou wilt provide me goose-flesh as a part of thy feast; for albeit I scruple not at diversfoods for conscience sake, yet do I like broiled goose, better than any other meat."

"It shall be done, Master Jael; when thou comest we will want neither Goose nor Gridiron; for on the word of a gentleman, you shall see a goose roasted to perfection."

"Verily," answered the Milliner, "the thought delighteth me well; for much do I love a goose, and therefore have I erected one for my sign. Peradventure we shall be merry, Master Captain?"

"Will we not, Master Jael? Nay, nay the goose shall gladden us all, and the profits of the sequestration shall pay for it. I know thou hast mettle in thee, and will draw it out with a cup of Malaga, and two of your brisk Canaries. Farewell, Master Straitlace; you'll be with us by that time Paul's Jacks ring noon? said Fleetwit, turning down the stairs.

"I will, I will," returned the Milliner, "and the papers shall come with me; verily I am rejoiced:"—and it was in a much more lively tone that he continued;—

"'And when the pipe grows foul within,
Think on thy soul defiled with sin,
For then the fire
It doth require;—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco!'"

When Fleetwit left St. Paul's after having provided for his promised feast, his first care was to seek out Sir Edward Stanmore and Judith Fitz Lawrence, to both of whom he unfolded his plan, and stated the success he had already met with. He then proposed that Sir Edward, having altered his dress to accord with the character he was to assume, should also come to the Ordinary, as an assistant, whom he had engaged to go down with him to take possession of the Stanmore estate in the name of Straitlace. This was situated upon the Sussex coast, & as Judith Fitz-Lawrence had in the interim provided horses to convey her to the nearest Sea-port, whence she was to embark for the Continent, it was determined that she also should be a partner of their journey; as there would be no difficulty in securing her a private passage to Dieppe. The better to remove all suspicion from her, she proposed to assume the habit of one of those pages, or foot boys who commonly attended upon the beaux of the seventeenth century, to carry their cloaks and rapiers, and run before their coaches to the Taverns, Ordinaries, and Theatres. In this disguise, then, she was to bring the horses to the doors of the Tabernacle and Trooper, from which, at the fashionable time of separating for the afternoon, about two o'clock, they should depart on their journey.

About twelve, then, Straitlace bent his steps to this Tabernacle and Trooper, an excellent Ordinary, which, in 1643, was kept by Absalom Trencherman near that which was denominated the Duke's; from which however, Fleetwit was anxious to keep his guest, lest his real name and occupation should be discovered. Most of the visitors had arrived when the Milliner entered the dining-room; and he soon perceived his supposed friend walking up and down the apartment, with a person in much plainer apparel, who was quite unknown to him. When the hawk's eye of Fleetwit discerned Straitlace entering, he said in a whisper to Sir Edward Stanmore, who, as the Reader will have imagined, was his companion, "The Goose and Gridiron!—yonder comes the one, and I'll play the other;" and then in a louder and swaggering tone, he continued, "Indeed Master Fitzpointe, it was so in truth for when I was the interpreter between the French King and Muley Raaskowery, a great lord of Barbary, who were drinking healths to my most excellent patron, his Highness Prince Maurice of Nassau, under whom I first drew blood in your Low-Countries; his Majesty said to me,—You are right welcome, my most excellent intimate, Master Jael Straitlace; I shall pray you know this gentleman, Master Ensign Fitzpointe, one who hath nobly served, and whom I have taken to me as my consort in the matter you wot of. We have been together in valarous service before to-day, as I am a soldier; and at the besieging of Breda,—but I see the waiters are placing the Ordinary upon the board. Sir, by your favour you shall sit here above the salt, myself and Master Fitzpointe will take place below you. Be merry, good Master Jael, be merry, for your goose is not forgotten, as you shall confess ere we part;——and now, Sir, the grace being ended, fall to."

During the dinner, Fleetwit, as well to raise himself in the estimation of Straitlace as to procure himself some credit at the Ordinary, and to divert the anxiety of Sir Edward Stanmore, gave himself up to that extravagance of behaviour which was common in the young fashionables of his time. This in all points had the desired effect, Straitlace, although rigid and puritanical in his manners, had become so only because he saw that such persons were held in the highest respect, but he was, as it has been seen, not particularly strong in the intellect, nor tender in the conscience; and he, therefore, usually took for a while the tone of the last society in which his vanity was flattered, his senses gratified, or his worldly gain in any way promoted. On the present occasion he thought that he beheld all these in the fairest prospect. The deference with which the supposed Captain Matchlock had treated him, the luxurious feast to which he had invited him, and the important service which he was about to perform for him, all conspired to render him the more easy prey of Fleetwit; and when they retired after the Ordinary to a private room, to discourse more freely over their plans? the wine which Straitlace very readily partook of, soon began to mount into his brain; all the advantages of Captain Matchlock's embassy appeared doubled in his imagination, and he became urgent for his departure, that they might be secured. It was with considerable anxiety that Sir Edward saw his companion put in possession of the Warrant of Sequestration, accompanied by a power from the new proprietor for him to act as his agent on the Stanmore estate; to take possession of it in his name; and to remove the whole of the property to a place of greater security.

The success of Sir Edward and Fleetwit may then well be imagined; they departed with Judith Fitz-Lawrence, on the horses she had provided, and when they had arrived at Stanmore Park, lost no time in packing up all that could easily be carried thence for the King's service, through the secret assistance of some of the tenants, who would not hear of a stranger coming to possess the ancient property. The remainder of it, which was too large to be removed, was disposed of underground, like the equestrian statue of King Charles, and it re-appeared about the same time with the royal effigy. By means of the same tenants, also, many huge chests of plate, armour, &c. were safely conveyed by night to the royal camp at Oxford, under the general authority of Straitlace's assignment, and Warrant of Sequestration. But as Fleetwit was unwilling that he should remain in entire ignorance of his agent's motions when all was in safety, and Sir Edward and himself had joined the King's army, he sent him the following explanatory epistle.

"Hon^ble Sir,—After my hartie comendacions; these are to assure you that I have faithfullie discharged my promise of securynge y^e Stanmore possessions and goodes to their ryght owner; inasmuch as they are now w^th Sir Edw^d Stanmore and the Kynge at Oxenforde. You wylle allowe too, y^t I have kepte my worde in shewynge you howe to roaste a goose to purpose; and I thynke it myght not ille assorte w^th yo^r sygne, if you sett yo^r Goose (no longer golden) upon a Gridiron, suche as I have proved to you. In consolacion of yo^r losse, I wylle saye but little; yett as a touche thereof, I would wylle you to remember, when you go treasure-seeking in Pawle's Vaults, or taking another's inheritance, that it is written, 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's howse,' &c. I pray you gett one of yo^r fraternitie of y^e Black-Friars to exercise thereupon y^t you may knowe how to beare you at present, and to conduct you in future. Farewell.

"CAPTAIN FIREBRACE MATCHLOCK."

"To Master Jael Straitlace, Milliner, dwellynge at y^e Golden Goose, above the Portico at y^e Western ende of Pawle's."

To return to Judith Fitz-Lawrence; on the road to Stanmore Park, Fleetwit contrived to awaken such an interest in her heart, as to procure from her a promise, that when the King should be restored, and Sir Edward should again safely inherit the halls of his ancestors, her hand and fortune should be his; but that, until the consummation of those events, she would return to a French Convent, not denying that she wished for a speedy termination of her seclusion. In the mean time, when they had parted from her at the sea-side, Fleetwit solicited to be entertained by Sir Edward, as he was glad of any opportunity to get rid of his former dissolute and uncertain course of life; and it was under the banners of the unfortunate Charles I. and his son, that he evinced the character of a brave soldier was by no means inappropriate to him. He shared the exile of his masters, and he partook of their triumphant return; soon after which, he went over to France, and brought home his promised bride; to whom he was united in the Cathedral of St Paul, on the seventeenth anniversary of his first releasing her from the Parliamentary guards of the Church-yard. He then caused the remains of Gabriel Fitz-Lawrence to be honourably interred, and placed over them a stone, carved with the holy Gridiron; which was, however, demolished in the Great Fire of London, that levelled the fane which contained it. But Master Fleetwit best commemorated the foregoing circumstances, by erecting a messuage on the site of the Bishop of London's palace upon which he carved the united emblems of Fitz-Lawrence and Straitlace; though it is generally supposed that his sign presented a Goose striking the bars of a Gridiron with her foot, to ridicule those ancient London Music-houses, which were known by the device of the Swan and Harp. It is indeed certain that the present building was famous for musical performances two years before the Great Fire; and this spot, although the destruction of 1666 swept away Fleetwit's memorial, still records the foregoing narrative, by a house bearing the well-known sign of

THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE
March 19.

CALCUTTA STAMP REGULATIONS

Col. *L. Stanhope* said he rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move.

"That all papers connected with the late Stamp Regulations at Calcutta, and transmitted to the Court of Directors, should be laid before the proprietors."

The words, "Stamp Act," he observed, sounded ominously to English ears; for it must be in the recollection of all the gentlemen present, that a stamp act had led to the separation of America from Great Britain. It was his intention to prove to the court that the Calcutta Stamp Act was impolitic, unjust, and illegal; that it was therefore, unwise and dangerous. In short, he should shew to all unprejudiced minds, that it contained every bad feature which it was possible for any act to possess. But previously to his going into the consideration of the distinguished features of this great question, he felt it necessary to

take a glance, and but a glance, at the circumstances under which this stamp act was imposed. The settlement of Calcutta was obtained by the British [illegible] vereign of Indore;—the c[illegible] pany were accessions ma[illegible] quently, it was perfectly [illegible] ny to pass such laws, o[illegible] tions in the territories thus [illegible] as they might think fit. But t[illegible] of Calcutta had granted to them, under the [illegible]ter of Charles the 2d, certain vested rights. Courts of law were established there in the time of George 2d; and again they had obtained additional privileges under the 23d of George 3d. In short, they had held certain rights without dispute, for upwards of 150 years and with respect to them, this power, of which they now complained, had never been exercised, until the present moment, by the East-India Company. With respect to the stamp act itself, it appeared to have been resorted to in consequence of a series of misgovernment. The expense of their civil establishment, which his gallant friend (Capt. Maxfield) had truly stated to the Court, exceeded in cost the military establishment of a country held by the sword (he spoke of course, of the Bengal provinces); the system which the Company pursued, of laying all sorts of restrictions in a monopolizing spirit on commerce and trade, and the wars, necessary and unnecessary, into which they had plunged, particularly that infamous war of Ava, which cost this country £13,000,000 of money (a sum greater than ever would be saved, by the exertions of the excellent finance Committee lately appointed); in consequence of the poverty induced by these different circumstances, the Hon. Company had recourse to this stamp act. Nothing could be more objectionable than the manner in which this stamp act was framed and promulgated. It was secretly framed in Calcutta; it was secretly sent to this country; it was secretly canvassed by the Court of Directors; it was secretly considered by the Board of Countrol; and it was as secretly sent back to Calcutta. None of those persons in that city who were to be affected by the measure, knew any thing about it until the evil burst upon their heads.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. gentleman has given us notice that he will move, that all the papers received on this subject shall be laid before the proprietors. Now, in making a motion of that kind, I do not think that he has a right to go into the merits of the measure to which he has adverted. He may move for the papers, but the measure itself cannot, I think, at present form a topic of discussion before the Court of Proprietors. I think it quite irrelevant, for the hon. proprietor to go into a discussion of this subject, until the question is decided whether the papers shall or shall not be produced. I beg leave to suggest to the hon. gentleman that the subject is now before Parliament, on the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta; and I do not think that he has a right to discuss this question on a mere motion for papers.

Col. *L. Stanhope* continued.—In his opinion nothing could be more illogical than, at one and the same Court, to tell a man that he had no grounds for a motion, and therefore could not make it: and subsequently, when he was stating his grounds for a motion, and so strongly too, as to make the Hon. Chairman jump from his seat, to turn round and tell him that because something was in progress elsewhere, he had no right to proceed. He (Col. Stanhope) was perfectly in order. He was giving a history of the Stamp Act, and shewing the unjust manner in which it had been got up. He was observing, that the power of taxation, without representation, had been assumed—that the power of taxation had been exerted, without any right whatever. The natives, on hearing of this Stamp Act, this great and unlooked for innovation, determined to give up business. The people said, they would quite the town, and have recourse to the same measures which were formerly resorted to at Benares, when the Company, in an evil hour, thought proper to impose a house tax upon that city. What did the people of Benares do on that memorable occasion? They locked up their houses and shops, left the town, proceeded four or five miles off, and there *bevouacked*; till what! until the obnoxious Act was wisely and magnanimously repealed. In the present instance, the Europeans, fearing the evils which might arise from the natives quitting the town of Calcutta, persuaded them not to have recourse to that measure; and in consequence of their representations, the subject was discussed in a temperate petion, presented to Government. At first the Government held out some hopes that the measure would be repealed; but ultimately they determined to carry it into execution. The people then addressed a requisition to the Sheriff, and he consented to convene a meeting of the inhabitants. But the Government (like some persons now present), not liking the idea of a fair and open discussion, determined to act on an obsolete dispatch of the Court of Directors, which enabled them to prevent the people from meeting. The inhabitants then resolved to have a private meeting at the exchange, and published their intention in the Calcutta papers. The Government, in consequence, ordered their magistrates to disperse the people; and absolutely had an intention to call out the troops to effect that object. Yes, to call out the troops in the head city of the British Indian empire. But there were some wise heads there lawyers, who gave them better council, and they desisted from their original plan. A meeting then took place, which was distinguished by the manly and spirited discussion to which it led; and it was there resolved to petition both houses of the legislature for the repeal of this abominable Stamp Act. That petition was signed by all the traders and agents of Calcutta, as well as by several of the Company's civil and military servants; and it was agreed at the meeting, that one of the Company's servants, one of the most able and talented men amongst them, Mr. Crauford, should be sent home to carry the intention of the petitioners into effects. The Stamp Act was intended to take effect in May 1827; and the Government thought to proceed without registering the regulation? Here again they were foiled; they found it impossible to go farther without registering the regulation in the Supreme Court, and that step they were compelled to take. With respect to the provincial Stamp Act, that measure was passed in 1824; but, no one choosing to buy stamps, it was wisely discontinued by order of the East India Company. He should easily prove the first part of his argument, namely, the impolicy of the new act; because he would clearly shew that the people of British India were already taxed to the utmost. The East India Company could not control political economy, and it was manifestly beyond their power to obtain greater taxes than they levied at present. There were three means of adding to the resources of a state. First, by taxation; secondly, by economical reform; thirdly by opening fresh sources of industry. Now, with respect to taxation, it had been carried to its utmost extent in British India; every collector went round to his district, and exacted the imposts until the utmost farthing was wrong from the people. Gentlemen might shake their heads, but they must be aware of the fact. They must know, in the wet season, the Government were compelled, from what they called feelings of humanity, but what he would rather demonstrate, necessity, to relax the burden of taxation.

He must say, that the more the people were taxed, the more the collecter was lauded and advanced by the Honourable Company's government. This system of taxation was carried to such an extent, that Sir Edward Colebrooke had said that the Honourable Company took, on an average, one-half of the net produce of the soil, though a maxim had been laid down by Adam Smith and the wisest political economists, that no agriculture could possibly thrive if more than one-third of the produce of the soil were taken by the landlords. The native sovereigns in Hindostan were better political economists than the European governors of India. They had limited themselves, with all the bad traits of their character, to taking one-sixth, and even Akbar had confined himself to taking one-third of the land not in fallow. He would now speak respecting the salt monopoly. (*Laughter and cries of order!*)

The *Chairman* felt it necessary to call the hon. proprietor to order. (*Hear!*) The subject of the salt monopoly had nothing whatever to do with the question for the production of papers regarding the stamp-duties. (*Hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I will prove in a very short time that it has to do with this question." (*Cries of chair!*)

The *Chairman* observed, that he must say he thought it irrelevant to enter upon any subject but that which the nature of the motion permitted. In his humble opinion the salt-monopoly had nothing to do with a motion for the production of papers regarding the stamp-regulations.

Col. *Stanhope*.—"In three words I will prove that it has to do with the question."

Mr. *Dixon* rose to order. He thought the hon. proprietor must be aware, that when a motion was made for the production of papers, it was quite necessary that those papers should be produced before any question respecting them could rise in that court. (*Hear*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I will prove my argument in three words. I say, that you required money; you have obtained as much as can be screwed out of the pockets of the people; then where was the use or the policy of the stamp-act?"

The *Chairman*.—"It is by the papers regarding the stamp-regulation that you can prove that—not by the salt-monopoly." (*Hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I do not intend to follow the course of argument chalked out by the hon. Chairman." (*Cries of order!*)

Mr. *Dixon* (addressing the chair)—"I call upon you, Sir, to do your duty.

The *Chairman*,—"I must leave it to the Court of Proprietors to judge between me and the hon. proprietor, and to signify whether he is in order.' (*Cries of hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope* rose amid a din of voices, exclaiming '*Chair chair and order order!*' which continued during the whole time he was addressing the court.—"If (said he) you stifle my voice by noise in this court, then I cannot prove to you what I intended; but if you attend to me, I will prove that by the salt, the opium, the tin, and tea monopolies, the Company raised an immense revenue at the expence of the public at large. By the tea monopoly, they compel the old women to pay twenty times more for the tea they drank than the people in the Island of Java paid.'

Captain *Maxfield* rose for the purpose of suggesting to his hon. friend, that, as he must be quite sensible, amid such a noise and clamour as then prevailed, not a word could be heard, to be satisfied if his motion for the production of papers were granted, upon the understanding that he should be permitted to illustrate his argument when those papers were produced. (*Hear!*) He hoped his hon. friend would be as short as possible in his argument to shew the necessity for the production of the papers, and he (Captain Maxfield) would be ready to second the motion.

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I am going to prove that you collect—(*uproar*). What! gentlemen make a noise before they hear me? That is certainly very logical in the Court, I was going to prove that you collect in taxes twenty-two millions of money—a sum greater than was collected in the time of Augustus, when Rome was mistress of the empire of Russia, which the would a sum greater than what collected is the preponderating power of Europe."

Sir *Francis Ommaney* spoke to order.—"May I be allowed to ask the gallant Colonel for the sake of information, whether his motion related to taxes on local stamps, or on stamps in this country? (*no no!*) That is what I wish to be informed upon."

Col. *Stainhope*.—"The information which the hon. Gentleman requires is just the information I was going to give him. I do not think it consistent with my duty to the public to indulge hon. gentleman in their taste for concisenss at the expense this great question. I mean to proceed by step through the argument; but if am stifled in this ungenerous manner, and my reasoning on the question cut short, I cannot proceed. Shall I be allowed to offer to the court on this subject as strong reasons as any man can offer? Perhaps that was saying too much, but I will offer to you very strong reasons indeed. If I am to be stifled, them I must sit down; but if you are open to conviction—if, like other educated men, you wish to have reasons offered before you grant the papers, then will I offer reasons so full and conclusive, that it will not be in your power to refuse your assent [illegible], or to object to the motion for pa[illegible]ssing the Chairman); Will you [illegible] Sir?

[illegible]The gallant prodrietor has [illegible]which I will give a short [illegible] (*Hear!*) The object w[illegible] has introduced to the not[illegible] different points of view [illegible] in this country. Some [illegible]aving yet ceased laughing[illegible]e extraordinary scene whi[illegible] Stanhope remarked, tha[illegible]ightily amused, but he co[illegible]r their merriment. The C[illegible]A petition has been presen[illegible] Commons from the inhabita[illegible] against the stamp duty, and and[illegible]g in council against the registeri[illegible]gulations in the courts of Calcutta; an[illegible]hese two important questions are under[illegible]consideration of the legislature, when they ar[illegible]before such high authority as I have mentioned, it would be altogether out of place in us to argue such a question." (*Hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*:—"Will the court allow me to prove that this stamp-duty is unjust, illegal, and dangerous? Will the court allow me to prove that point, and I will do so from what the hon. Chairman has admitted; but if I am stifled. I can prove nothing."

The *Chairman* (addressing Col. Stanhope)—"I admitted nothing, Sir. I only gave an answer to the question which had been put to me, whether I would give the papers called for. I said 'no,' and stated the reason for my withholding them."

Col. *Stanhope*.—"Since the hon. gentleman has had the kindness to answer my question with so much courtesy, why does he refuse to answer another question? He objects to my arguments, because they are too strong for him. He cannot bear so much logic. What is the line of argument you can bear, Sir?

The *Chairman*.—"I do not object to your arguments, I only consider them lost time. That the attention of parliament has been called to the subject, shews, I apprehend, the necessity of refusing the papers (*Hear hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"You have shewn no reason for refusing the papers. You have a parcel of paid lawyers in court, perhaps they might give some reason. (*Loud cries of order!*)

Mr. *Twining* suggested to the gallant colonel to defer his argument till such time as the papers might be produced. The hon. Chairman had not only stated that they could not be produced at present, but had offered such powerful reasons why they should not, that he hoped the gallant colonel would think that a sufficient answer.

Col. *Stanhope*.—"That is to be sure the best way of getting rid of the argument, but it is merely a piece of political tactic; it is merely a method of evading the argument. (*Cries of order!*) The court had better hear the argument; I should have got through it before this time. Will you hear me? (*No.*) You cannot hear my arguments, they are too strong f[illegible] I will shew you that the peo[illegible] ty times as much as they oug[illegible] in consequence of salt and op[illegible] monopoly, and the tea monopoly. Will you [illegible] the illegality of the act? (*No,*) [illegible] it you as plain as the noses on [illegible] *tert!*) Will you allow me to [illegible] of the stamp-act?"

The *Chairman*.—"I wish [illegible] tor would exercise a little m[illegible] his feelings."

Col. *Stanhope*.—"When I [illegible] against me when I am about [illegible] ments, I think it ungenerous [illegible] the court not to hear those [illegible] now proceed to consider the i[illegible] and as there are some lawye[illegible] they will be able to answer m[illegible]

The *Chairman*.—"I am n[illegible] than the gallant proprietor [illegible] reflects, he must see, that the [illegible] occupied without any good b[illegible] pect to the question he has a[illegible] proprietor cannot do any goo[illegible] proceedings, and I think it w[illegible] cious in him to wait for a fu[illegible] deliver his sentiments on this [illegible]

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I will f[illegible] (*Hear!*) I now give notice o[illegible] tion, which I intend to bring [illegible] general court:

"That the court of Pro[illegible] power lately assumed by t[illegible] British India of general taxati[illegible] ment of a Stamp Act in Calcu[illegible] *ling* rearons, namely:—

"That the enforcement of [illegible] the separation of America fro[illegible]

"That the inhabitants of C[illegible] the time of Charles II., been [illegible] arbitrary power of taxation r[illegible] the Government of British Ind[illegible]

"That a stamp tax, not bei[illegible] 'goods, wares, merchandiz[illegible]s property,' is not warranted by t[illegible] and is illegal.

"That it is the interest of th[illegible] pany to use the power of taxati[illegible] monopoly, and thereby injure [illegible] their rivals the merchants of L[illegible] ter, Glasgow, Bristol, Birm[illegible] Hull, Leeds, &c.

"That the East-India Co[illegible] an average half of the net prod[illegible] covertly obtain from the peo[illegible] taxes £161,300, which is 122 p[illegible] is exacted from the Bengal pro[illegible] a revenue of twenty-two mi[illegible] great r than that of Russia, t[illegible] power of the world.

"That the stamp tax has b[illegible] cutta with a spirit worthy of f[illegible] provinces thwarted by a passive [illegible] formidable; and as this money grievance is of a universal and lasting nature, so will be the resistance.

"That under these awful circumstances, this court doth humbl[illegible] vernment of Britis[illegible] peal this unjust an[illegible]

EAST

Electi[illegible]

Yesterday a B[illegible] India House, for [illegible] in the room of the[illegible] went out by rotati[illegible]

The Hon. Hugh Li[illegible]
John Morris, Esq.
Robert Campbell, E[illegible]

At six o'clock the[illegible] delivered to the Scr[illegible] the Election had fal[illegible]

Henry Alexander, E[illegible]
W. Stanley Clark[illegible]
R. C. Plowden, Esq[illegible]

Yesterday a Cour[illegible] the East India H[illegible] the Court were voted [illegible] Hugh Lindsay, Cha[illegible] Esq. Deputy Chairm[illegible] tention to the Compa[illegible] last year.

The following C[illegible] the Court previous t[illegible] pective destinations[illegible] Elisha Farrer, Orwell; Captain Timothy Smith, London; and Captain Philip Baylis, Canning, for China direct.

THE BEAUTIES OF CANNING.

THE SLAVERY OF GREECE.

Unrivall'd Greece! thou ever-honoured name,
Thou nurse of heroes dear to deathless fame!
Though now to worth, to honour all unknown'
Thy lustre faded, and thy glories flown,
Yet still shall memory with reverted eye
Trace thy past worth, and view thee with a sigh.

Thee freedom cherish'd once with fostering hand
And breathed undaunted valour through the land.
Here the stern spirit of the Spartan soil,
The child of poverty inured to toil.

Rend her strong towers and gorgeous fanes, &c.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
While each light Moment, as it passes by,
With feathery foot and pleasure-twinkling eye,
Feeds from its baby-hand with many a kiss
The callow nestlings of domestic bliss,

Here loved by Pallas and the sacred nine,
Once did fair Athens' towery glories shine.
To bend the bow, or the bright falchion wield
To lift the bulwark of the brazen shield,
To toss the terror of the whizzing spear,
The conquering standard's glittering glories rear
And join the maddening battle's loud career,
How skilled the Greeks; confess what Persian slain
Were strew'd on Marathon's ensanguined plain
When heaps on heaps the routed squadrons fell,

[illegible] power,
[illegible] the pointed steel,
[illegible]murderous stake, the agonizing wheel,

(*Continued in the third Sheet.*)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDDAY. 3RD SEPTEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Second Sheet.)

And (dreadful choice) the bowstring, or the bowl.
Damps their faint vigour, and unmans the soul.
Disastrous fate! still tears will fill the eye,
Still recollection prompt the mournful sigh;
When to the mind recurs thy former fame,
And all the horrors of thy present shame.

So some tall rock, whose bare, broad bosom high,
Towers from the earth, and braves the' inclement sky;
On whose vast top the blackening deluge pours,
At whose wide base the thundering ocean roars;
In conscious pride its huge gigantic form
Surveys imperious and defies the storm.
Till worn by age, and mould'ring to decay,
The' insidious waters wash its base away,
It falls, and falling cleaves the trembling ground,
And spreads a tempest of destruction round.

RAMBLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

(Concluded.)

LETTER IV.

PATRICK'S Plains, one would think, would spoil the settler, and make him difficult to be pleased with any thing afterwards. But the contrary is the case; for while you go on wondering where the fine country is to end, you perceive it increasing in value and importance the farther you proceed up the river. After halting on the excellent and well-watered farm of Captain P——, of three thousand acres, we had a fine ride of about ten miles, to the neighbourhood of Jerry's Plains. We passed over a rich and fertile country, but without inhabitants, save a solitary shepherd or two tending their flocks, who showed us the nearest way through the grass. Jerry's Plains is a particularly rich and beautiful strip of narrow land, formed by the alluvium of the river, and the *débris* of the mountains, which here shut in the carse, like the land between Stirling and Alloa in Scotland. This little tract extends westward about ten miles along the river, and, astonishing to say, is comparatively unknown by the settlers, either new or old. The consequence is, that a place which a romantic people like the Spaniards would very likely have called Vaparaiso, is without a single inhabitant although there are not more trees standing than in the Government domain at Sydney or in Wanstead Park, near London. It really was a pity to see Nature here in such solitary magnificence, in the sole and quiet possession of the tall emu. Land ready for the plough, without cutting down a single tree, seems here to have been overlooked or neglected, while thousands and tens of thousands of acres of impervious forest and scrub nearer the coast, have been caught up with an emulation and a haste that will some day or other, I am afraid, end in a too late repentance, the *sera pœnitentia* of an irrevocable choice. As I rode through the thick emu grass, the wild indigo touching my stirrups, and plenty of wild currants, raspberries, and tobacco, and the country clear enough to see a dog a mile off, I brought every part of the colony I had seen in review before me, and they all suffered in comparison with the upper part of Hunter's River. I thought of my friend——, and his thousand dark acres near the coast, and the thousand miles which his gigantic and almost indestructible trees must have occasioned him—trees which, if not so large as the monument on Fish-street-hill, are hardly smaller than the column in the Place Vendome. To think of him was to pity him.—Such everlasting trees cannot but throw a gloom on the spirits and exertions of the coast settler as long as he lives; they operate on him as a constant *memento mori*, for ever reminding him of the shortness of human life showing him how little he can sustain, and how little he can perform! Let the new settler, therefore, march on with his bullock and provisions until he find a country, if possible, without a tree. Never mind the distance; if he have a fine soil and plenty of grass he will soon be in the high road, and see other settlers pass by him in search of land. After all, this is only the commencement of the fine country; Patrick's Plains, Jerry's Plains and neighbourhood, with all their advantages, are but a speck, in comparison of the land higher up. Where the river turns off suddenly to the north, you arrive at the splendid estates of Chief Justice Forbes, Colonel Dumaresq, and Potter Macqueen, Esq. M. P. for Bedfordshire; and I suppose, with the exception of the Milanese, which it very much resembles, the whole of Europe might be searched in vain to produce a territory by nature equally valuable and grand, and so well adapted to the purposes of civilized life.

Here would have been the country for the five thousand emigrants, who were sent out in 1819 to the Cape of Good Hope; and who after so many years of suffering to themselves and expense to the Government, are thrown at last on the cold charity of the "Association for the relief of the distressed settlers at Algoa Bay." In a sour or a sandy soil, devoid of rivers, exposed to all the evils of long droughts, rust in wheat, storms of hail, deluges of rain, destructive hurricanes, diseases in cattle, marauding Caffres, Bushmen, and beasts of prey, the sober and industrious settler at the Cape is wearing out a fruitless, hopeless, joyless existence, while all men are prospering in New South Wales, and many possess a substance, reducting the camels and she-asses, superior to Job himself. In a late publication, called "Pringle's Account of the English Settlers at the Cape," we read of "gentlemen, formerly officers in the British army, without shoes or stockings, ploughing with their milch cows and their daughters washing clothes and digging potatoes!" Thank God! nothing re-embling this was ever seen in the worst periods of New South Wales history. But to return to Hunter's River.

"——————the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharpar, lucid streams."

The source of the River Hunter has not yet been discovered; but most of the land on its banks is now located. The tributary streams of the Goulburn, the Wemyss, the Page, Kingdon Ponds, Dart Brook, Muscle Creek, "rivers unknown to song," flow through a country nothing inferior to the other main rivers; and all of them, though not yet two years discovered, can boast of some of the most respectable and wealthy settlers in New South Wales. There is, however, still a good deal of land which remains here to be given away. In the north and west, the traveller is stopped by a lofty range of mountains; on the other side of which is the immense country of Liverpool Plains, that by all accounts, for I did not see it, is one of the most magnificent sights in Nature. All the plains in the colony put together, are nothing to this place, which cannot fail, ere long, of becoming one of the principal emporiums of the interior. To the north, where the source of the Hunter will most likely be found, but where no Europeans have yet travelled, there is said, by the natives, to be a large lake, a *murri corbon* water. This is not laid down in any map, and is at present quite conjectural. At Houldsworthy Downs, which is a very superior district of high clear land, between Dirt Brook and Hunter's River, it is thought the lofty hills seen in the distance due east, are the Three Brothers, near Farquhar's Inlet, on the coast, between Cape Hawke and Port Macquarie. If this be the case, the settlers there are within seventy miles of the sea, and when the contemplated new road is opened from Putty to Jerry's Plains, avoiding the Bulga, the distance from Sydney will not be more than one hundred and forty miles. There is also a very good cattle road to Mudgee and Bathurst to the former of which stations it is only sixty miles. We now bade adieu to this matchless country, and returned by what is called Macintyre's road to Muscle Creek. I rode up a smooth and grassy hill, whose sides were covered with ridges and furrows, as regular as if they had been thrown up by the hand of man, to take another look, and say "Farewell.

"Ye hills and dales, ye rivers, woods, and plains!

We tethered our horses in the heat of the day; and, after lighting a fire and making tea for the last time, took a siesta for a couple of hours by the side of the creek, under the shade of a large apple-tree, which is the most common tree met with in these parts. It is not the apple-tree of Europe, but the Angophora of Linnæus, and is a certain indication of a fruitful soil. A brisk ride of twenty miles brought us back to our old starting-place, near Jerry's Plains; and while the cloth was preparing for supper, we took a swim in the main river. As we returned in the twilight, we could hardly hear ourselves speak, for the noise of the locusts in the trees; they sing in perfect concert, and, like the leader of the band who gives three taps with his bow, the leader of the locusts sings three notes, when they all start off in chorus till the crescendo and dimuendo is finished, when the leader commences again. Lord Byron takes notice of them near Ravenna—

The shrill cicalas, people of the pine,
Making their summer life one ceaseless song."

Italy has no laughing jackass *(docelo gigantea)*. This faithful bird was our constant amusement; but he really is not so much a jackass as people take him to be, for he seldom laughs more than three times a day, though then it is certainly a good horse-laugh, at morning, noon, and sunset. He perches on low trees, looking for snakes, and is a great observer of the heavenly bodies. Some people say, that if you ask him civilly, he will tell you what is the clock; I tried him once or twice, but without success; we were not sufficiently equainted, I suppose, and, like another jackass that I could name, he declined having anything to say to me. I hope the settlers will forbear shooting this interesting bird; his taste for snakes ought to preserve him sacred, like the crane in Holland, and the alligator in Batavia.

X. Y. Z.

In the constitution of the present administration there is one feature possessing a singularity which has not hitherto been noticed. It is that by far the most influential portion of its Members have commenced their political career in Ireland, as Chief Secretaries of that country. His Grace the Duke of Wellington filled that office in 1805 or 1806, when only the Hon. Arthur Wellesley; so did the present Home Secretary, under the late Duke of Richmond, as Lord Lieutenant; the President of the Board of Trade, under the Earl of Talbot; and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Marquis Wellesley.

Amsterdam.

I had been wandering about Amsterdam, and was wending my way to the handsome dwelling of Wiselius, equally known as the Secretary to the Institute, the head of the Police of the Netherlands, and the author of sundry literary Dutch works. I had to pass through the Jewish quarter of the old town (for the well known Literatus lives on the Joodsche Gragt), and I tarried among the crowds of the Israelites to hear something of their state and condition; for the situation of the wealthier Jews in Holland does equal honour to the temper of the times and the character of the nation. No impediments are there to their obtaining either municipal or national dignities; they are not deemed unworthy to possess or to enjoy the rights which belong to their fellow countrymen; they are not shut out of the paths of honourable ambition by any laws of exclusion; nor is the State prohibited from availing itself of such services as they can bring to the Commonwealth. What, in truth, has a Government to do with the circumcision or uncircumcision of its subjects, while they equally bear the burdens and discharge the duties of citizenship? And believing, as we all of us believe, that this persecuted people—once the favourites of Heaven, and still watched over with that thought of tenderness which will gather them together again, and conduct them to a second Jerusalem—is it not strange, is it not monstrous, that we should visit them in their dispersion with all the calumnies and all the calamities of scorn and persecution? They manage these matters better in Holland. A Jew there may be a Burgomaster—a Jew has been a Secretary of State. In the fields of literature, as in those of benevolence, they are to be met with at every turning. The opprobrium that bent them down is removed—they walk erect in the honest pride and becoming dignity of freemen—they mingle in the mazes of society and bear about no stigma on their brows.

It is not generally known that I. D. Meyer the learned and intelligent author of the 'Esprit, Origine, et Progress des Institutions Judiciaries des principaux Pays de l'Europe," is a Jew. As his work has been much read, and more than once reviewed in England, I need only state here that, as a lawyer, he occupies a very distinguished place in the public estimation of his countrymen, and that the last thing thought of would be to make his religion a subject of demerit.

I was struck with the handsomeness of the two Jewish synagogues in the quarter I have spoken of—for there are not many remarkable edifices at Amsterdam. The people of Amsterdam do not talk of the buildings they have raised, but the canals they have sunk; and the pride of their town are the three Gragts, on the borders of which the best houses are erected. The streets near the Joodsche Gragt swarm with Jews, and their general appearance is not one whit superior to that of the lowest Israelites who bring their rags and trappings to Holywell Street Monmouth Street, or Rag Fair. In Amsterdam, as in London, they practise their now hereditary profession of old-clothes-men—dealers in marine stores—money-lenders, on a great or small scale—sellers of pickled cucumbers or olives—some of them sheltered, but more exposed to the "pellings of the pitiless storm." But I found, amidst much dirt and misery, much humanity. The poorer Amsterdam Jews make some small provision out of their little surplus for "the rainy day;" and you see among them individuals distributing *numbers* on cards or paper, for which small sums are paid. I learnt that these were tickets which enabled the possessors to apply to the common fund, to which they were contributing their "two mites"—which do *not* always make a farthing—and, in any case of absolute want, or of disease, or of wintry weather, their poor payings in, return them rich pourings out of comfort. I was informed that fraud was very rare on the part of the collectors, and that, generally, great faithfulness was observed in their transactions one with another. Another means of support is found by great numbers of the Amsterdam Jews. The shopkeepers frequently trust them with their wares, to the extent of £2 or £3 sterling, and they return at the close of every day, report their sales, pay for such goods as they have disposed of, and obtain a new stock in trade. I asked a gentleman, who had many such agents if he had detected them in any attempts at deceit. He said, "Never." But he attributed this to the great interest they have in being honest. And this is no bad security. Give to any man a strong motive to do right—a stronger motive than he can have to do wrong—and all the ends of legislation are answered. Vice is in fact, nothing but a miscalculating self interest—and virtue is that wisdom, which, comparing all the amounts of good and evil, decides as it can extract the balance of good.

It is to the credit of the Jewish nation that, poor and degraded as they are, the proportion of crime among them is less than in the Christian population who are in a situation of equal poverty.—*Letter from Amsterdam in a Morning Paper.*

FEMALE MEMOIRS.

Memoirs of Contemporary; or, Reminiscences of a Female, respecting the Principal Characters of the Republic, the Consulate, and the Imperial Government of France. Vol. I. Saunders and Otley. London, 1828.

Is the author of a temporary publication eager to acquire notoriety, and secure a rapid sale? Does he wish to arrive at a second, a third, or even a fourth edition? Then let him rival the Comte d'Arlincourt in point of absurdity, and let him abound in scandalous anecdotes, like the harlot, Harriet Wilson. Let him make his choice, and either strike the imagination of the multitude with fantastic fears, long and sonorous periods, and a species of phraseology that sets common sense at defiance; or, crowd into his pages an endless list of modern public characters, and ransack the closets of families for private anecdotes. He then may extend his work to five or six volumes; —while dipping his pen into the gall of slander, he may excite the avidity of all classes of readers to share the poisonous feast. In both cases let him find out a skilful and enterprising publisher, and under his auspices, the Pactolus of public patronage will inundate him with the golden stream, while fame, at his command.

'De sa brillante voix, trompette de la gloire,'

will fill all Europe with the noise of his success.

Such has been the lot of the author of the present work. Her book has passed the boundaries of France, and has found an extensive circulation in Germany. It is republished in London, and we shall soon find that the journalists of this metropolis, like those of Paris, will unite their forces to celebrate the confessions of the frank and friendly *Ida de St. Elme*, who, in her checquered career, has been a virtuous wife and an adulterous lover, a female soldier and a theatrical heroine, a courtesan and a diplomatist; and, under these various characters, has seen and known, previous to this publication, almost all the personages, whose elevation or whose reverses, whose glory or whose disgrace, have occupied the attention of France, from the first dawn of the revolution to the present day.

As a preliminary observation, the Contemporaine' acknowledges that she has 'great faults and errors to confess.' She makes no apology for them, nor exerts her ingenuity to invent any excuse or palliation of her conduct. On the contrary, she acknowledges all her foibles, and if any thing is commendable in her memoirs, it is, that delicacy is never shocked by her frankness, and that strict propriety of expression is observed in all her details.

Her narrative presents, in combination with the most simple and ordinary events of common life, some of those extraordinary adventures which seem rather to belong to the provence of romance than to that of private history. 'But this history,' says Madame de St. Elme, however romantic it may appear, it nevertheless the true account of my life.' We cannot, therefore, without a very unpardonable breach of the rules of gallantry, doubt the sincerity of this lady, who places frankness at the head of all the virtues, and who cites as witnesses of her veracity, all the renowned characters who figure in her pages; those great captains, those profound statesmen, those celebrated men of letters, and eminent artists, whom she groups around her person, but who now, almost all, have descended to the tomb, or, if they still survive, as is the case with Prince Talleyrand, they have arrived at the chilling period of old age, and have consequently lost all recollection of the tender Aspasia whom they had known in their youth.

As the 'Contemporaine' was entitled, by her birth, education, and fortune, to move in the first circles of Society, she attracted the notice of the rich Mr. Van M——, and became his wife at the early age of thirteen. The first six months of their union passed away in the midst of happiness both on her part, and that of her husband. The matrimonial ceremonies were concluded, and the pleasure and bustle of the happy state began to subside, and the tranquillity of domestic life to flow in the usual channel, when the rumours of war, and the ra-

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pid progress of the F… gave a new direction to the … Her husband became a… and was making arr… France, when the staff … that had already invaded … themselves at his chateau.

'That I might not appear to … says the Contemporaine, I went … diately into the drawing-room, and on … I found several officers throwing the… at their ease on the sofas and the arm chairs, and their numbers increased every moment. Some of them were conversing aloud in the middle of the room, and others were fastening their horses to the gold and green trellises that secured my flower-gardens and parterres. Not one of them had the politeness to rise on my entering the apartment; some viewed me with an air of impertinence, others addressed to me insipid compliments in bad Dutch, and one only ventured to take me by the hand. Two of my servants who attended me were preparing with their closed fists to defend their mistress, when I raised my voice, and said with an indignant accent, "I do not understand your language: the Italian is my native tongue I prefer the French to every other; tell me therefore in French; where are your billets?" My firmness and the resolute tone of my words filled my audience with surprise. One of them, who had an agreeable countenance, but whose person was clumsy and void of grace, politely requested me to sit down. He desired the order to be shown to me, by which I was obliged to lodge him and his suite. This officer was the Duke of York himself. On hearing his name, a secret apprehension filled me with anxiety, and I trembled for the safety of my husband. The coincidence of his becoming my inmate on the very day that my husband had fixed on for joining the French army, seemed the result of a preconcerted plan for the purpose of counteracting our resolution. Under this impression I began to meditate on the means of saving Van M——. The Duke politely endeavoured to detain me, but I lost no time in quitting the apartment, under the pretence of issuing the necessary orders to my servants. To write a short note, and to order the valet to wait for his master at a short distance from the house, was but the work of a minute. The precaution, however, was fruitless; for a moment after, Van M—— came in, followed by his friend Van Daalen, and escorted by some English soldiers who brought him before their General.'

Mr. Van M—— was then made prisoner in his own chateau, under the pretence of being a partisan of the French; and it was on this occasion that our heroine gave the first proof of that intrepidity of character, and that persevering energy, which we afterwards witness her displaying in the midst of battles, and in the aid and support of the persecuted and proscribed. The Duke,' says she, 'fondly imagined that I was going to appear as a suppliant before his feet; but he was greatly astonished at the apparent firmness which I maintained, and my presence of mind did not forsake me for a single moment.' In fact, the young Contemporaine, (she was then only fourteen,) taking advantages of the moment at which the English officers and soldiers who filled the chateau were indulging in sleep, after a bacchanalian supper, and when the Duke himself had been carried to bed in a state of complete intoxication eluded the vigilance of the guard, and carried off the prisoner; and, after a great variety of adventures, they both arrived at Lisle, where the staff of the French army was at that time. It was at that city that our heroine beheld, for the first time, the young Maresco, whom General Van Daalen introduced at a visit which he paid to her husband.

'The General,' says she, was attended by several French officers, of whom I shall only mention one,—the young Marescot, who had already distinguished himself in the corps of Engineers. His countenance and person were agreeable, & he appeared to possess all the qualities that conciliate friendship & esteem. During this visit, the eyes of the officers that attended the General were frequently fixed on me. But amidst the crowd of my admirers, I only noticed Marescot. The attentive observation, mingled with the surprise and admiration, with which he surveyed me, gave me the first notion of the influence of beauty; my eyes frequently met his when he was present, and when he was absent, they still sought and looked for him again.

Marescot soon became the friend, afterwards the confidant, and subsequently the lover, of the 'Contemporaine,' who was desperately in love with him, she says, without knowing that it was love that engrossed her feelings; and without affecting to strike her breast in the agony of repentance, she wishes to be believed, when she declares that shame overspread her face, and remorse seized on her heart, at the moment when she had a knowledge of her fault. But her remorse did not prevent her from continuing this guilty connexion with her seducer; she fought by his side in the plains of Volney; she received letters from him, and it was one of these letters that fell into the hands of Mr. Van M——, and discovered to him the infidelity of his spouse.

'Speechless,' says she, 'and bathed in tears, I lay absorbed in the agony of affliction, while my utterance was impeded by my sobs and sighs. My whole frame trembled, and I imagined that that hour was to be my last. Van M—— placed me in an arm chair, while he held me in his arms, and, drawing a chair, attempted to sit down beside me. I extricated myself a second time, when, seizing my hands, he withdrew them from my face, and keeping them closely locked in his own, pronounced this only word, "Elzelina."' Terrified at the alteration in his voice, … my head, I removed by that quick … scattered locks that overspread … countenance, and I uttered a shriek of … I caught of the paleness that overspread … noble visage, and the deep melancholy that was … sole in all his features. The most bitter reproaches, and the most inexorable severity, would never have produced so terrible an effect on my feelings, as the grief that appeared to overwhelm the unhappy Van M——. He easily devined what was secretly passing within me, and, pressing my bewildered head to his heart, he imprinted a kiss upon my forehead. "Elzelina," said he, "I require an eternal silence on this unhappy discovery. I am as culpable as yourself; your mother warned me of the dangers to which I was going to expose you. I listened to her not. Elzelina, she must not know what has passed. So let there be no outward demonstrations, no change in our mode of life: to act otherwise, will only expose us still more to the shafts of calumny." The tears flowed in abundance from my eyes as he spoke, and I wished that the ground would open beneath my feet. "My dearest friend," continued he, "rely upon me for restoring you, in due time, to happiness and tranquillity. Yes; you shall always find in me the best and most indulgent of friends. To-morrow we shall arrange matters for passing a few days in retirement. Alas! do not be alarmed at being alone with me! You have lost none of the privileges you possessed over my heart: you shall always be what I hold dearest in the world, the only person on whom all my hopes of happiness repose."

'I endeavoured to stammer out a few words in reply; but he placed his hand upon my lips, and, drawing me near to his breast, he expressed, in order to console me, every thing that the purest love could dictate. But all his attempts at consolation were fruitless; for every expression of kindness that he uttered only tended to give new force to my remorse. Van M—— considered me as only led astray by a temporary transport of feeling; but I felt myself that I was criminal. I was much affected, however, at his constantly repeating, that he would not survive a separation which I deemed necessary and inevitable, and on which I uttered a few unconnected words, I listened to him without daring to lift my eyes to meet his; but I made an internal resolution to afflict him no more by renewing an idea so horrible to him; I resolved to do every thing to merit his future esteem and confidence, and to become the best of sisters, since I was no longer worthy to be his wife.

'Such were the reflections that engrossed my mind, though I gradually felt my condition less painful and afflicting. Van M—— possessed feelings of the utmost delicacy; but unfortunately he was still at that period of life, when the passions hold the most absolute sway over the human heart. The sight of a young and beautiful female, whose grief perhaps increased her charms, led him insensibly into that state of sensibility which results from a generous feeling of compassion—a feeling, which, in men, has a near resemblance to love. But, smarted as I then was, affectionate expressions were a reproach to my repentance, a sort of suspicion of the sincerity of my remorse, and a proof of a reprehensible indifference towards an injury, which, if once known, must totally alienate the affections of a husband from her that has dishonoured him for ever.

'I shrunk back with terror from his embraces, and, gently repelling him, I threw myself at his feet, and, clasping my hands, I exclaimed, as if transported by an irresistable emotion, "You believe that my imagination alone has gone astray. No; I am completely criminal. Let me fly from your presence; let me bury myself in solitude; an eternal separation is all that I require from you, and that I expect at your hands."

'The most severe punishment for a woman who is not yet hardened in vice, is the constant sight of the man whom she has irreparably injured. This indeed, was the first deviation of the 'Contemporaine,' and it was in order to withdraw her mind from the recollection of her indiscretion that she quitted the roof of her husband, and went to place herself under the protection of Moreau, whom she had had an opportunity of knowing, whose virtue and merit were recognized by the whole army, and whose friendship and support she had herself solicited. But can friendship subsist for any time, in all its purity, between two beings of a different sex, who are still in the flower of their age? This first transgression led Madame de St. Elme into the second; she resisted the entreaties of her husband, who recalled her to his house, and became, shortly after, the mistress of Moreau, whom she followed to his command in Italy, and whose character she thus delineates:

'General Moreau was not naturally addicted to gallantry, and the strongest attachment he could feel towards a female would never enable her to make a coxcomb of him. But he was a safe friend, devoted to those whom he loved, and always ready to give fresh proofs of his affection and attachment. As soon as he had found an opportunity to see me, and become acquainted with me, I gained on his affections. With strangers, and persons whom he seldom saw, Moreau seemed cold and reserved; but with intimate friends, he discovered much suavity of disposition, without any arrogant pretensions. It was necessary with him to meet him half way, if I may use the expression, and to endeavour to rouse his latent energy.

'Moreau had a peculiar talent of hitting off characters, and describing them with great vivacity and accuracy, a talent which he delighted to exercise. He was also a very agreeable narrator, possessing a memory well stored with anecdotes, and a great variety in his conversation. During our journey he acquainted me with the characters of several persons, who then held important posts in the army of Italy. Among these he frequently repeated the name of Bernadotte, and now and then reverted to the subject. Subsequent events soon proved the accuracy of his judgment. "Bernadotte," says he, "possesses a degree of ambition that will ruin him, unless he raises himself above the level of his fellows."

The same charge has been brought against Moreau himself, of being tormented with those ambitious views which lead to criminal acts of policy and the overthrow of states; but I never could discover any tendency of that kind in his character. He loved glory, but he would not … it at the expense of the violation … solemn oaths, or of the rights of his …."

… stay at Milan, our heroine be… with the poet Monti, Generals … and several other characters. … for our next Number what … them.

… LIGENCE.

[*From t… …ment of Friday.*

Cotton W… this week has been limit… re firm in their demands, … prices offered by buyers.

Sugars.—468 ma… being opened before … count of a want of such S… after, the transaction have … and perhaps not 1500 hogsh… very full prices. The delivery … only 1789 hogsheads, against 270… responding week last year; there a… hogsheads and tres, in the Docks, and … parative deficiency about 6170 casks; … the late change in the wind has brought several vessels into port, we may in a short time expect a better supply and increase in stock.

Coffee.—The public sales amounted to about 545 casks, 100 bags B. P. 3800 bags East India. and 900 bags Foreign; at the one on Wednesday of about 850 bags pale and good yellow Cheribon, high prices were refused; they were valued by most of the brokers of 34s. to 38s.; taken in at 39s. to 41s. and higher prices were declined immediately after the sale yesterday, this spirit for buying was not quite solitely, for at a considerable public auction of near 2800 bags East India Coffee, mostly Ceylon, although of fair quality, and valued at about 36s., only a few lots were sold at 34s. 6d., and the remainder taken in at 34.; some inferior sold at 33s.; good pale Cheribon, 36s.; a few lots, resembling Bourbon, taken in at 36s. 6d. to 37s 6d., and some colourly Batavia sold at 37. to 38s.; perhaps that the extent of the sales of this particular description of Coffee, for which the Foreign orders were not prepared, caused this want of buyers at former currency, for good middling Bourbon Coffee brought the first prices of 70s. to 74s.; middling, 64s. to 69s.; a few lots good and fine ordinary Dominica, 51s. to 58s.; some dark colourly Brazil, not clean, 42s. to 45s. 6d.; good ordinary bright, 40s to 41s. and some inferior and mixed, 38s. to 39s. 200 bags ordinary mixed St. Domingo were withdrawn at 37s.

Spices.—A great deal of business in Pepper, and Nutmegs has been done lately by private contract, chiefly as investments. Since the result of the Company's sale in Feb. became known abroad, large orders have arrived for Bourbon Cloves, which have advanced 1d. to 2d per lb. A considerable quantity of Mace has been shipped lately, and the price of second quality is higher. Cinnamon nominal, pending the result of the Government sale of 75,000 lbs. next Monday.

Fruit.—Our quotations remain the same as last week. Red Turkey Raisins are inquired for, and go off steadily at the quotations.

Spirits.—There was much curiosity manifested in the market as to the … Government contract for supply … of Rums; it was said to be a… gallon. In Brandy no alteration…

Tobacco.—The market conti… provement; low qualities are … and good part blacks are inqu… to 3¼d. 140 hhds. Virginia S… hhds. Leaf were put up by p… Wednesday; a few lots of form… 42d. the rest withdrawn.

Tea.—The Company issued … for their June Tea Sale on W… has had no effect on the market.

Oil.—No alteration to notice … Oils, excepting head matter w… lower.

Saltpetre.—Notwithstandi… like reports, the price of this a… tained more than 4s. or 6s.

Tallow.—Since our last … reaction in the price of this art… buyers on 'Change to-day at 4… ers at 41s. per cwt. for St. Pet… Candle.

Hemp and Flax.—The Gov… for 550 tons St. Petersburgh C… 36l. and 250 Riga Rhine at … former is at the quotation of l… latter about 12s. per ton lower.

REGRET.

Translation from the 'Œuvre… Mad. Dufrénoy

Reason and time have tranquil… No fraudful sentiment's unset… Takes from my nights the sweet… And grateful studies now my …

My eyes, that were so long surch… Can look up calmly on the c… The silent, sombre, grove has lo… And I can gaze on flowers wi… That bend above their foliag…

And, now, to every wish my fri… Their every tender wish—my … And, now, my life flows on—a… As flows the peaceful brook th…

Yet sometimes, when a bright … A softened sadness steals upo… Him I regret not whom my love… But ah! love's brilliant day … regretted.

Derby, Feb. 29, 1828. * N. *

The return of our troops from Portugal has given rise to sentiments and reflections the most opposite in the minds of different individuals and parties in the country. Some consider the evacuation by the British army of the territory of our Ally at the present moment, as an un-